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**ONE THOUSAND LITERARY
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

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One Thousand Literary Questions and Answers

BY
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DEDICATION

To G. W. D., that beloved teacher of the long ago, who first made known to us the beauty and inspiration of literature, this little volume is tenderly inscribed.

PREFACE

The purpose of this volume is to provide teachers of classes in literature with material for varying the regular lecture or recitation work. While not adapted to elementary grades, either in subject matter or wording, it affords all students of literature from high school to university rank, and all readers, from those who confine their attention to the current magazines to those of the acknowledged classics of the language, an opportunity to test the range of their information, and to reinforce their impressions with supports of correct data. It aims, by interesting questions, to introduce novelty among those facts of literary history which, taken in monotonous succession, seem commonplace and unimpressive.

These queries and answers, in modified form, appeared serially in *Educational Foundations* during the past three years. Their cordial reception in that journal, and the words of encouragement given by its editor, William Charles O'Donnell, Jr., lead to their publication in book form.

If the educators of our land here find inspiration and help, and the general reader new incentives to read the best literature, then I am well repaid for the labor of compilation.

M. E. K.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
June, 1916.

ONE THOUSAND LITERARY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Who wrote the poem beginning "Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night"?
2. What and where is Orchard House?
3. Who was William Ellery Channing?
4. What writers have immortalized Greylock Mountain?
5. What and where is Ponkapog?
6. Who said:

Great deeds cannot die:
They with the sun and moon renew their light
Forever, blessing those that look on them.
7. Who wrote "The Red Badge of Courage"?
8. For what is Griff House noted?
9. What was the Bread-and-Cheese Club?
10. Who wrote the first anti-slavery book published in America?
11. What writer resides in a double cottage the parts of which are known respectively as "the bungalow" and "the barracks"?
12. What poet selected his own burial-place and designed his own sepulcher?

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13. Who wrote "Oldtown Folks,"—said to be the most authentic description of early New England life?
14. Who was the originator of the first circulating library?
15. What American writer's home is covered with ivy grown from a cutting brought from Melrose Abbey, Scotland?
16. For what is St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, London, famous?
17. Where do we find the following heroines of fiction: *Becky Sharp*; *Dora*; *Minnehaha*; *Gloria Quayle*; *Hester Prynne*?
18. What and where is *Old Trail Town*?
19. Who wrote "My Ragpicker"?
20. Who has been called the "Broad Highwayman," and from what was the term derived?
21. Who is the author of "The Virginian"?
22. Who was "the poet of the blue-grass country"?
23. Who said, "Hawthorne's 'House of the Seven Gables' is the most valuable contribution to New England history that has yet been made"?
24. Who was the author of the following lines:
 'T is not in the high stars alone,
 Nor in the cup of budding flowers,
 Nor in the redbreast's mellow tone,
 Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
 But in the mud and scum of things
 There alway, alway something sings.

25. Who wrote "Pickwick Papers"?
26. For what is Cheyne Walk noted?
27. Who resided at Craigenputtock?
28. Who was the author of the lines:

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there;
And 't will be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation.

29. What English poet was three times married?
30. For what is Kilcolman notable?
31. Who was called "the Jean Ingelow of America"?
32. What historian established a naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland?
33. What and where was Woodland Hall?
34. Where was Holmes's famous "long walk," mentioned in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"?
35. What and where was Hogarth Lane?
36. For what is Walpole House notable?
37. Tell the circumstances leading to the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
38. Who wrote "The Book of Joyous Children"?
39. What American novelist is the grandson of the famous actress, Frances Anne Kemble, "Fanny Kemble"?
40. Whom did Whittier term "the Cadmus of the blind"?

41. Who wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"?
42. What famous historian graduated from Harvard College when but eighteen years of age?
43. What celebrated English statesman said of the Constitution of the United States: "As far as I can see, the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man"?
44. What poet owned a famous dog called "Boatswain"?
45. For what is Avonmouth noted?
46. Where do we find the following characters of fiction: *Maggie Tulliver*; *Lizzie Hexam*; *Wackford Squeers*; *Mary Ashburton*; *Little Annie*; *Little Nell*; *Elsie Venner*; *Freckles*; *Rebecca*?
47. For what is Tabard Inn famed?
48. What and where was "Crazy Castle"?
49. Who was called "the wizard of the North"?
50. Who was called "the Ettrick shepherd"?
51. Who said: "If we cherish the virtues and the principles of our fathers, Heaven will assist us to carry on the work of human liberty and human happiness"?
52. What speech is referred to as "the most eloquent oration in the English language"?

53. Who was the founder of the Nationalist Clubs in the United States?
54. Who was termed "the tenth Muse"?
55. Who wrote "Zig-zag Journeys"?
56. Who was known as "Gail Hamilton"?
57. Who wrote "The Hoosier Schoolmaster"?
58. Who wrote "Over the Hill to the Poor-house"?
59. What and where is "Slabsides"?
60. Who was the author of the following lines:

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow-men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

61. What led to William Cullen Bryant's writing "To a Waterfowl"?
62. Name the author of the poem, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," and tell the circumstances that led to the writing.
63. Who wrote: "If one write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his home in the wilderness, the world will make a beaten path to his door"?
64. Who wrote "The Old Oaken Bucket"?
65. To whom was Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Santa Filomena," a tribute?

66. Give George F. Hoar's tribute to the flag of the United States.
67. Who was *Tom Sawyer*?
68. Give the incident that led to Francis M. Finch's beautiful poem and tribute, "Nathan Hale."
69. Name the author of the following beautiful and famous prayer:

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man. Help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound, with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day; bring us to our resting beds, weary and content and undishonored; and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

70. Who wrote "The Building of the Ship"?
71. What custom gave rise to the writing of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "Telling the Bees"?
72. Who was Master Ezekiel Cheever?
73. What notable writer was the daughter of a lighthouse-keeper on the Isles of Shoals?
74. Who was the author of "Dear Land of All My Love," and for what was it written?
75. What poet died at Aldworth?
76. Who wrote the most authoritative life of Abraham Lincoln?
77. Who was the author of "Venetian Life"?
78. What three American war correspondents have done notable work in fiction?

79. What American novelist married a Russian nobleman?
80. Who said:
No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere;
I see Heaven's glories shine,
And faith shines equal, arming me from fear.
81. Who wrote "Following the Star"?
82. Who wrote "Old Mobile"?
83. What and where was "Paradise Flat"?
84. Who was the author of "Memoirs of a Baby"?
85. What writer said of his first book, "Like the boy with the measles, I am sorry for it in spots"?
86. Who wrote under the signature "H. H."?
87. Who wrote the famous hymn, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought"?
88. Who wrote "Routledge Rides Alone"?
89. What English poet died at Rome, attended in his last illness by his friend, an artist?
90. What American poet began the translation of the "Iliad" in his seventy-first year, completing it and that of the "Odyssey" in six years?
91. Who was America's greatest humorist?
92. What American writer adopted as a life motto, "Hope and keep busy"?
93. Who wrote the "Bimbi" stories?

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94. Where is the Red Horse Inn, and for what noted?
95. In what work does Sir Walter Scott describe an old-time Christmas?
96. Who was the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac"?
97. What and where is Elmwood?
98. Where was "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" first sung?
99. Who wrote "Marching Through Georgia"?
100. Who was the author of "Dixie"?
101. What is the Franklin Inn Club?
102. Give the origin of the "Pig Dinner" of the University of California.
103. Who was called "the poet of the Rockies"?
104. Where is Pigeon Cove?
105. Who is known as "the sweatshop poet"?
106. How did James Whitcomb Riley first obtain notice among literary men?
107. Who was Anne Warner?
108. Give the pseudonyms of twenty American writers.
109. Who was *Enoch Arden*?
110. Who was *Adam Bede*?
111. Who wrote the sentiment: "Friendship is the warp and woof of human oneness; love is the dye and pattern which make the fabric splendid"?

112. Who wrote "Tam O'Shanter"?

113. Who said:

We shape ourselves the joy or fear
Of which the coming life is made,
And fill our Future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.

114. For what was Mill Grove Farm famous?

115. What writer, speaking of himself, said:
"My life is a lovely story, happy and full
of incident"?

116. What American writer used many pseudonyms, among which was "Jonathan Oldstyle"?

117. Who said: "It was Washington Irving, not Hendrick Hudson, who truly discovered the river (Hudson River) and gave it to us"?

118. Who was the author of the beautiful poem,
"An Order for a Picture"?

119. Who was the author of the following lines:

Be mine some simple service here below,—
To weep with those who weep, their joys to share,
Their pain to solace, or their burdens bear;
Some widow in her agony to meet;
Some exile in his new-found home to greet;
To serve some child of Thine, and so serve Thee,—
Lo, here am I! To such a work send me.

120. Who said, "Hitch your wagon to a star"?

121. Who said, "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge"?

122. What American poet wrote a series of newspaper articles over the signature, "Benj. F. Johnson, of Boone"?
123. Who wrote "Trilby"?
124. Who was the author of "Pigs Is Pigs"?
125. What writer penned a most interesting narrative of his experiences during the Civil War under the title "A Rebel's Recollections"?
126. Of what American humorist was it said, "He saw life as through a glass—brightly"?
127. Who wrote "The Blue Bird"?
128. Who wrote "Ben-Hur"?
129. Who was the author of "A Hoosier Chronicle"?
130. Where do we find this petition, "Lord, send a man like Bobbie Burns to sing the song o' steam"?
131. Who was the author of the following sentiment: "Let this hallowed hour with better thoughts be spent"?
132. Who was the author of "Ben Bolt"?
133. For what is "Clock House" noted?
134. Who wrote "Calumet K"?
135. For what is *Talbothays* noted?
136. Who have immortalized Cape Cod in fiction?

137. Who was the author of "The Garden of Allah"?
138. Who wrote the "Moonstone"?
139. For what is Casa Guidi notable?
140. Who wrote "Soldiers of Fortune"?
141. Who first introduced the New York Ghetto into literature?
142. Who was "Eli Perkins"?
143. Who was "the *Hawkeye* man"?
144. Who wrote the beautiful lines:

Whenever we cross a river at the ford,
If we would pass in safety, we must keep
Our eyes fixed steadfast on the shore beyond,
For if we cast them on the flowing stream,
The head swims with it; so if we would cross
The running flood of things here in this world,
Our souls must not look down, but fix their sight
On the firm land beyond.
145. What novel was considered "the first serious work of American letters," and by whom was it written?
146. Who was the author of the poem, "Christmas Treasures"?
147. Who was *David Harum*?
148. Who was called the "Beecher of England"?
149. What notable work on slavery has been translated into nineteen languages?

150. Who was the author of the following:

Like a blind spinner in the sun,
I tread my days;
I know that all the threads will run
Appointed ways;
I know each day will bring its task,
And, being blind, no more I ask.

151. Who said, "Love is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and the evening star"?

152. Name two American writers who were classmates at Bowdoin College.

153. Who was the author of the poem, "O Captain! My Captain!" and what occasioned the writing of it?

154. Who was the Maid of Orleans, and who immortalized her in a drama?

155. Who was the author of the following:

Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me.

156. What English poet referred to the late Queen Victoria as "the widow at Windsor"?

157. Who said, "Each can have what inspiration each will take"?

158. What English author was knighted because of his defense of the English government in his book, "The Great Boer War"?

159. For what was Terré's Tavern in Paris noted?
160. What is Toynbee Hall?
161. Who wrote "My Little Sister"?
162. What great English novelist was born in India?
163. What American poet penned the following tribute to Wilkie Collins:

Yet I believe that kindly death
Reserved for him a welcoming shade—
It seems so natural for his soul
To meet a mystery unafraid.

164. Who wrote "Widecombe Fair"?
165. Who wrote "Peg Woffington"?
166. Name four prominent literary men who, in direct succession, edited the school magazine at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, while students there.
167. Who was called "the poet of the Sierras"?
168. What American novelist wrote a delightful story of Holland, and yet never visited Holland?
169. What American writer wrote her first book, entitled "This, That, and the Other," when but eighteen years of age?
170. What American poet had so great an admiration for Joseph Jefferson that he declared that he would rather be Joseph Jefferson than any one else in the world?

171. To what poet did Ralph Waldo Emerson refer as "the jingle man"?
172. Who was the Poet-Statesman?
173. Who was the author of the following lines:
Not what we have, but what we use;
Not what we see, but what we choose—
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.
Not what we take but what we give;
Not what we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease.
174. Give the incident of the occasion of Alfred Tennyson's writing his beautiful poem, "Break, Break, Break."
175. Who wrote a famous Apostrophe to the Ocean?
176. Who was called "the last of the Boston Tea-party"?
177. What does James Russell Lowell say of success?
178. Who was Björnstjerne Björnson?
179. What poem did Longfellow scribble on the back of a note received from Charles Sumner?
180. Give the words of William Henry Channing's "My Symphony."
181. Who said of Abraham Lincoln, as he lay dying, "Now he belongs to the ages"?
182. Who was the Quaker Poet?

183. What American woman novelist wrote several novels dealing with the religious life, and what were they?
184. Who was the author of "Gradatim"?
185. Who wrote "The Song of the Shirt"?
186. Who was the hero of James Montgomery's poem, "Make Way for Liberty"?
187. What does Thomas Campbell's poem, "Hohenlinden," commemorate?
188. Give the words of *Portia's* plea.
189. Who wrote "The Wonderful One-horse Shay"?
190. Who was *Tito Melema*?
191. Who was *Toby Fillpot*?
192. Who wrote "Beyond the Threshold"?
193. Who said of "the Hoosier poet," "He has always stood for clean and wholesome living, for mercy and kindness and a better day to-morrow. There is nothing in his poems that can comfort very much the man who hates his neighbor or who sees nothing good or beautiful in the world around him. The songs of Riley are the cheerful songs of a sincere and trusting heart"?
194. What and where was the Limberlost, and who has immortalized it in her books of fiction?

195. Who wrote the famous poem on the thought "He giveth His beloved sleep"?
196. Who was the writer of the lines:
To have done whatever had to be done;
To have turned the face of your soul to the sun;
To have made life better and brighter for one:
This is to have lived.
197. Who is worshiped as the greatest teacher and moralist of China?
198. Who was the "great Danish story-teller"?
199. Who was Æsop?
200. Where do we learn of the following literary characters: *Jane Eyre*; *Marion Holcombe*; *Rhoda Gale*; *Katerina Maslova*; *Candida*?
201. Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
202. What American poet wrote his first verses over the signature of "Pip Pepperpod"?
203. What American novelist lived in the famed "Valley of the Moon," Sonoma, California?
204. Who wrote "The Man with the Hoe," and what inspired the writing?
205. What great naturalist, as a boy, was wont to go down into the cellar of his Wisconsin home, that he might be comfortably warm, while reading Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, and the Bible?
206. What great stage-manager began his career at sixteen years by carrying a spear in Hamlet?

207. What American poet began life by teaching school in southern California, where his school-room was a "spreading live-oak tree, his seats of logs"?
208. What American novelist began writing striking short stories during his freshman year in the University of California?
209. What American writer was born on Rincon Hill, San Francisco, California?
210. What novelist wrote her first book, "The Story of Patsey," to raise money to establish a free kindergarten in California?
211. Where is Poe Cottage?
212. For what is Greensboro, North Carolina, famed?
213. For what was Chapter Coffee-house noted?
214. Who wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles"?
215. For what was *Doone Valley* famed?
216. Who wrote "The Light that Failed"?
217. Where do we hear of Bleeding Heart Yard?
218. Who immortalized an old curiosity shop?
219. Who wrote the lines:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

- 220. Who wrote "Three Men in a Boat"?
- 221. Who wrote "The Right of Way"?
- 222. Who wrote "A Window in Thrums"?
- 223. Where do the following lines appear:

God of our fathers, known of old,
 Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
 Beneath whose awful hand we hold
 Dominion over palm and pine;
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget, lest we forget!

- 224. Who was the first authentic Poet Laureate of England?
- 225. What English poet held the post of Poet Laureate for the longest term?
- 226. Who resides at Strand, Sweden?
- 227. What promising young American novelist, before his early death, wrote two novels out of the three planned to form "The Epic of the Wheat," and what were they?
- 228. Who was called the "poet of the natural man"?
- 229. Who wrote "Dear Lady Disdain"?
- 230. Who immortalized in fiction the "Blue-Grass Region" of Kentucky?
- 231. Who wrote "Sapho"?
- 232. Of what poet was it said: "He died, aged sixty-seven, young in the joy of living,—almost juvenile in the earthly contentment he radiated"?

233. Who said, "My work is the embodiment of my dreams,—to bring before men's eyes the image of the thing my heart is filled with"?
234. Who wrote "The Southerner"?
235. To what writer was there tendered a "Bow of Orange Ribbon" dinner?
236. Who wrote "Their Silver Wedding Journey"?
237. Who wrote "The Adventures of Harry Richmond"?
238. Who said:

Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar.
239. Who said, "No man selecting a literary harem could possibly leave out Jane Austen's heroines, *Anne Eliot* and *Elizabeth Bennet*"?
240. Who wrote "Twenty-six and One"?
241. Who wrote "The Harim and the Purdah"?
242. Who wrote "The Last Days of Pompeii"?
243. Name four men who were both artists and authors.
244. Who referred to Edgar Allan Poe as "a gentleman among canaille"?
245. Who wrote "Peter Ibbetson"?
246. Who was Matilda Hoffman?
247. Who wrote "Michel Strogoff"?

248. Who was the prototype of *Rowena* in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
249. Who writes under the pen-name "Richard Dehan"?
250. Who wrote "Ships That Pass in the Night"?
251. Who wrote "The Secret Garden"?
252. What English novelist published her first book at thirty-six years, and in the next twenty years earned one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by her pen?
253. What French novelist wrote his masterpiece at sixty years of age, when nearly blind?
254. Who is termed the "prince of poets of Paris"?
255. For what is Otsego Hall noted?
256. Who lived at Cummingtown, in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts?
257. What three Americans were sculptors as well as authors?
258. Whose summer home in Massachusetts is called "Dream Wold"?
259. For what is Monticello noted?
260. Where was Whistler's "White House" located?
261. Who was the renowned R. L. S.?
262. Who wrote the "Patty" stories?

263. What Greek god was the patron of music and poetry?
264. What and where was the Villa Crawford?
265. Who wrote "The Village Blacksmith"?
266. Who wrote "Grandmother's Story of Bunker-Hill Battle"?
267. Who wrote "Pictures of Memory"?
268. Who wrote "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
269. For what is Frederick, Maryland, noted?
270. Whom did Swinburne call the only poet of "supreme and simple poetic genius" of the eighteenth century?
271. Who said:
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings leaned to virtue's side.
272. Who said:
My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled.
273. Give the history of the "Canterbury Tales."
274. What is the "Epithalamion"?
275. Whose masterpiece is "Atalanta in Calydon"?
276. Who said, "The wine of Bacon's writings is dry wine"?
277. Who dwelt in a castle on famed Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, England, where

he made a collection of ancient armor, illuminated manuscripts, and bric-a-brac of all kinds?

278. Of whom was it said: "His dominant trait was an insatiable ambition, to which he owed all the joys and all the sorrows of his life"?
279. What and where is Roycroft Inn?
280. Who wrote the poem beginning, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" and what tribute did Abraham Lincoln pay to this poem?
281. What novelist of our time has chosen Kent, England, as the scene of his fiction?
282. Who wrote "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern"?
283. What well-known playwright is the step-grandson of Robert Louis Stevenson?
284. For what is Hauteville House famed?
285. Who said, "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company"?
286. What poet, when asked the date of his birth, responded by giving the date of his marriage?
287. Who said, "We are all children in the kindergarten of God"?
288. Who has been termed "the great apostle of pessimism"?
289. What and where was Vailima?

290. For what is Keilhau noted?
291. Who has been termed the "ideal idealist"?
292. Who said, "I find letters from God dropped in the street, and every one is signed by God's name"?
293. What New England writer, with her husband and infant, perished by the sinking of a ship off Fire Island, New York?
294. Who was the author of "The Blithedale Romance"?
295. Who wrote "Auld Lang Syne"?
296. Who wrote a book of observations on the life of the bee?
297. Of what English poet was it said: "He was something of a Quaker in poetry, and loved the sober drabs and grays of life"?
298. What writer and his wife, also a writer, perished in the destruction of the *Lusitania*?
299. Who wrote the first songs and the first music composed in America?
300. What is the national hymn of Russia?
301. Who was the author of the following famous prayer:

When the day returns, return to us, our sun and comforter, and call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor—eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day shall be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.

302. Of whom did Channing say, "Give him sunshine and a handful of nuts, and he has enough"?
303. Who wrote "The Greatest Thing in the World"?
304. Name three literary men who at the same time served the United States at foreign courts.
305. Who has been termed the "Boswell of the old-time negro"?
306. What American poet was the author of a poem that netted him five hundred dollars a word?
307. Of what American novelist has it been said, "The mantle of Louisa M. Alcott has fallen upon her"?
308. Who said, "I awoke one morning and found myself famous"?
309. Who is "Octave Thanet"?
310. Who wrote "Cranford"?
311. What noted divine sold a slave from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York?
312. What and where was the "Old Corner Bookstore"?
313. Who was the author of "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker"?
314. Who said:

Hearts, like apples, are hard and sour,
Till crushed by pain's resistless power.

315. Who was the author of "The Iron Woman"?
316. Who wrote "Dawn O'Hara," which was her first book?
317. Who wrote "The Wood-carver of 'Lym-pus"?
318. Who is "Abe Martin"?
319. Who was the author of the following lines:
And when you think of this, remember too
'T is always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.
320. Who was *Ramona*?
321. What and where was "Green Peace"?
322. What and where is "Quillcote"?
323. Who was the founder of the famous Boys' Howe Clubs?
324. What and where is Hull House?
325. Who wrote "Christmas as It Used to Be"?
326. Who was the author of "Twenty Years at Hull House"?
327. Where do we hear of *Bracebridge Hall*?
328. Who was the first woman to be elected to the presidency of the National Educational Association of the United States?
329. What city was the original *Old Chester* of Margaret Deland's tales?
330. Who was the author of "The Old Peabody Pew"?

331. Who wrote the lines:

'T is easy enough to be pleasant—
When life flows on like a song;
But the man worth while is the man who can smile,
When everything goes dead wrong.

332. The work of what English poet, the daughter of what poet, was first printed by Charles Dickens in his magazine, *Household Words*?

333. What and where was the "Brain Club"?

334. Who was the author of "Marco Bozzaris"?

335. Who was called "the mad poet"?

336. Who was called "the poet of celestial passion"?

337. Who is *Sir Anthony Absolute*?

338. Who was called "the American Sibyl"?

339. Who writes under the pen-name, "Marion Harland"?

340. What and where is "Pigeon-Roost-in-the-Woods"?

341. What writer lived at "The Holt"?

342. To whom did Walt Whitman refer as a "good, faithful, young Jersey woman"?

343. What and where is "Cherry Croft"?

344. Who wrote "A Rill from the Town Pump"?

345. Who wrote "A Spinner in the Sun"?

346. What American novelist, after a visit to the slums of London, wrote a book embodying his experiences, called "The Abyss"?

347. Who has a summer camp called "Woodchuck Lodge"?
348. What American statesman made practical use of the classic motto,
In essentials unity, in doubtful matters liberty, in all things charity.
349. Who said, "The true university, these days, is a collection of books"?
350. In what church were hung the lanterns described in "Paul Revere's Ride"?
351. Who wrote "The Marshes of Glynn"?
352. What writer's mother sent him daily letters when absent from him, each containing the phrase, "I send you my daily prayers, and I bless you, dearie"?
353. What gave rise to the writing of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"?
354. Who said: "Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it"?
355. What poet, a contemporary of Tennyson and Browning, was, at the close of the nineteenth century, the last of the group of great English poets of the first rank?
356. What and where was "Buff Cottage"?
357. What and where was "Idlewild"?
358. Who said, "A tart temper never mellows with age"?
359. What poet spoke of himself as "a shy lad in homespun clothes of Quaker cut"?

360. Who wrote "Back-Log Studies"?
361. Who was termed "the great Avatar of Vishnuland"?
362. Who writes under the pseudonym of "David Grayson"?
363. What American novelist, after residing in England for many years, became a British subject when a great war arose, in order to throw the weight of his influence with England?
364. Who wrote "Tomb Blossoms"?
365. What and where was "Dosoris"?
366. What American poet was termed "the American Hood"?
367. Who was the author of the "Masque of the Gods," which he considered his best literary work?
368. What and where was "The Den"?
369. What famous gospel hymn writer was blind?
370. Whom did Emerson call "Elizabeth the Wise"?
371. Who said: "I have swum with Alcott in Thoreau's Cove, with Thoreau in the Asabet, with Channing in every water of Concord"?
372. What and where was "The Perch"?
373. Who was called "the Yankee Solomon"?

374. What is acknowledged to be the most original book of poetry by an American, and by whom was it written?
375. Who wrote "Lays of Ancient Rome"?
376. Who wrote "The Lady of the Lake"?
377. Who wrote "Sohrab and Rustum"?
378. What and where was *Alsatia*?
379. What English poet was for ten years editor of the *National Review*?
380. What poet was voted a tablet in the Hall of Fame of New York University?
381. What American poet of great promise died at the early age of twenty-five years?
382. Who was the author of "Pan in Wall Street"?
383. Who was *Lady Penelope Penfeather*?
384. Who said, "The way to fame is like the way to Heaven,—through much tribulation."
385. In what three volumes is Ruskin revealed as an art critic?
386. Who was Russia's first political writer?
387. What New England poet earned his academy expenses making shoes?
388. Name two American "bachelor poets."
389. Who has been called "America's greatest realist"?

390. What Dutch novelist has written all his works in English instead of in his native language?
391. Who was the author of an "Ode in Time of Hesitation"?
392. For what is Greencastle, Indiana, noted?
393. Who was Chicago's most popular poet?
394. What American novelist has been termed "the historian of the South"?
395. Who wrote "Mothers to Men"?
396. Who said, "Rule One of story-writing is to write stories that please yourself. There is no Rule Two"?
397. What American writer of fiction owns a handsome Italian villa at Lenox, Massachusetts?
398. What American novelist has been termed "one of the most successful ambassadors between America and Great Britain"?
399. Who wrote "A Gentleman from Indiana"?
400. Who said: "Every one of yesterday is dead, and only those of to-day are living; to-morrow should be Paradise"?
401. What English poet's grave is marked by a stone bought by a public subscription?
402. What and where is Gad's Hill Place?
403. What and where was "The Knoll"?
404. Who was "Boz"?
405. Who was called the "Ayrshire plowman"?

406. Who wrote the elegy called "Adonais," and in memory of whom?
407. Who wrote "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush"?
408. Who said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"?
409. What Poet Laureate of England was once designated by a newspaper editor as "a little old doctor who sometimes wrote poetry"?
410. Who has immortalized Harpeth Valley in fiction?
411. What and where is "Markland"?
412. Who was *Fuzzy-Wuzzy*?
413. Who wrote "In School Days"?
414. For what is Mitre Tavern notable?
415. What led to Edward Gibbon's writing "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"?
416. Who was called "the English mystic"?
417. What American statesman and orator delivered an address on "The True Grandeur of Nations," which made him famous?
418. What English poet was pronounced "one of the finest-looking men in the world"?
419. Of what American poet was it said, "He is the poet of the household, of the fireside, of the universal home feeling"?

420. Who was the author of "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea"?
421. What English poet fell heir to a title at ten years of age?
422. Who wrote "A Princess of Thule"?
423. What and where was Typee?
424. Who said, "Boston State-house is the hub of the solar system"?
425. Who wrote "To a Fringed Gentian"?
426. What three American novelists are famed for their true depiction of New England life?
427. What American poet was called "a genuine humorist by the grace of God"?
428. For what is Fishkill notable?
429. For what is Carscallen Villa notable?
430. What was "The Squirrels"?
431. Who wrote "Common Sense in the Household"?
432. Who wrote "Wild Animals I Have Known"?
433. What American author and artist was famed for his pictures of Indian life?
434. What English poet lived for the last thirty years of his life at Putney Hill, near London, with a friend who was also a poet and critic?
435. Who said:
Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts.

436. Who wrote "The New Atlantis," and what does the title refer to?
437. What English poet was born at Ottery Saint Mary, Devonshire?
438. Who was "Father Damien"?
439. Who was the author of the lines:
God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready
hands.
440. Who wrote "Down Durley Lane"?
441. For what is Laleham, England, noted?
442. Who was called "the great Commoner"?
443. For what is Domrémy, Lorraine, France, noted?
444. Who wrote the lines:
Gird on thy sword, O man, thy strength endue,
In fair desire thine earth-born joy renew.
Live thou thy life beneath the making sun
Till Beauty, Truth, and Love in thee are one.
445. What English writer and philosopher did Alexander Pope call "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind"?
446. Who was "James Otis"?
447. What noted Norwegian poet and playwright was born at Skien, Norway?
448. What are the Rhodes Scholarships?
449. What Scottish writer was born at Selkirk, Scotland, in 1844?
450. Who wrote "The Lamplighter"?

451. What poem, by what English poet, deals with the life and teachings of Siddârtha, or Gautama, the Hindu Buddha?
452. For what is Kirriemuir, Scotland, notable?
453. What noted English novelist was the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, and a niece of Matthew Arnold?
454. What American writer was born deaf, dumb, and blind?
455. What woman was instrumental in founding the first female seminary in the United States?
456. Who said: "Poetry is simply the most beautiful, impressive, and widely effective mode of saying things, and hence its importance"?
457. Who was called England's "myriad-minded" genius?
458. Who wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor"?
459. Who is the writer of the lines:
O brother man! fold to thy heart thy brother;
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there;
To worship rightly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.
460. On what college campus does there appear a monument erected to the memory of one of the college's presidents and bearing the following words, taken from the last commencement address of the man whose memory it hallows: "I be-

sech you to treasure up in your hearts these, my parting words: Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity"??

461. What great orator's grave is in beautiful Milton, Massachusetts, where he and his wife often spent their vacations?
462. What American novelist is famous for his pictures of Creole life in New Orleans?
463. Of what book did Dr. Johnson say, "It is the only book that ever took me out of bed two hours sooner than I wished to rise"?
464. What English traveler and writer, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, was beheaded by James I?
465. What poet was spoken of as "one of the very diamonds of Her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) court"?
466. Who was termed "the sweet swan of Avon"?
467. Who was called the "Shakespeare of theological literature"?
468. Who said:

The childhood shows the man
As morning shows the day.
469. What was Will's Coffee-house?
470. Who said, "Too low they build who build beneath the stars"?
471. What did *The Tatler* outline as its course?

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472. Who was called "the genial Charles"?
473. What English poet's father was called "Mad Jack"?
474. Who said:
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
475. Who said:
All my hurts
My garden spade can heal. A woodland walk,
A quest of river-grapes, a mocking thrush,
A wild-rose, a rock-loving columbine,
Salve my worst wounds.
476. Who said:
No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.
477. Who wrote "Songs of Seven"?
478. What American poet has been honored by the English people to the extent of having his bust placed in Westminster Abbey?
479. Who once said to Macaulay, "Well, any one can see that you are an honest, good sort of a fellow, made out of oatmeal"?
480. Who wrote the lines:
Take Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then will she come and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in thy furrows; ay,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad,—
Joy is the grace we say to God.

481. Who is *George Bendish*?
482. Who applauded Pope for his sarcasm, and said, "When you think of the world, give it one more lash at my request"?
483. Who said of Edmund Burke, "If a man were to go by chance at the same time with Burke under a shed to shun a shower, he would say, 'This is an extraordinary man'"?
484. What English writer said: "At fifty years I commenced as an author. It is a whim that has served me longest and best, and will probably be my last"?
485. Who was termed "Scotia's Bard"?
486. Who wrote, "Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal"?
487. What English poet was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Bay of Spezia?
488. What poet dictated the inscription for his gravestone a few days before his death?
489. Whose home was at Elleray, on the banks of Lake Windermere?
490. For what is Lasswade noted?
491. Who said of Macaulay, "The quantity of reading Tom has poured in, and the quantity of writing he has poured out, is astonishing"?
492. Who wrote, "Aurora Leigh"?
493. Who said, "I am a part of all I have met"?

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494. What American poet was the son of an actress?
495. What American writer wrote his poem, "The Dirge," in memory of his two brothers?
496. Who said: "Live as on a mountain. Let men see, let them know a real man, who lives as he was meant to live"?
497. Who wrote "Down Among Men"?
498. What three sisters all wrote novels?
499. Who said, "An acre of Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia"?
500. Who wrote "The Cricket on the Hearth"?
501. Who said of Bergson: "He is a philosopher upon whom the spirits of both literature and science have descended"?
502. Who said:
- We are immortal now and here,
Our fear is all we have to fear.
503. Who has been called "the beloved poet of Georgia"?
504. Who said, "What is good is never too abundant"?
505. What Prime Minister of England first gained recognition as a novelist?
506. What great allegory was written while its author was in jail because of his religious faith?

507. What town library has an alcove devoted to the works of the men and women of letters of the town?
508. Of whom did Channing say, "I never meet that man without being cheered"?
509. Who said, "No legacy is so rich as honesty"?
510. What French writer traveled in America and wrote graphically of American scenery and Indian life?
511. What woman novelist, contemporary with Scott, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, wrote remarkably true novels of English country life, and what were they?
512. Who said:
Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds,
Of flowers of chivalry and not of weeds.
513. Who wrote "Castilian Days"?
514. Who said:
And, as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I may walk therein.
515. What poet was called in England, "the American Byron"?
516. Whom did Theodore Roosevelt proclaim as "the greatest novelist of our age"?
517. Who said:
Unto thee is given
A life that bears immortal fruit,
In those great offices that suit
The full-grown energies of heaven.

518. Who is the most popular living English poet?
519. Who wrote "How the Other Half Lives"?
520. What was the *Snark*?
521. Who said of his own work, "I don't do it. I'm only the willow through which the whistle comes"?
522. What three notable Scotch writers of the present day have written stories of Scotch life?
523. What Boston building is said to be the most picturesque structure in the United States?
524. What noted literary character said, "My cradle was a covered wagon, pointed West"?
525. What literary man, in 1895, organized the Landmarks Club to raise funds for the preservation of the old Franciscan Missions of California?
526. What novelist, in his youth, gained the title of "the boy orator" because of his curb-stone speeches on socialism?
527. Who has been termed "the poet of things divine"?
528. Who wrote "The Sugar-plum Tree"?
529. Who has been termed "the modern Froebel"?

530. Who wrote "Poems of Cabin and Field"?
531. What English man of letters married a titled woman?
532. Who said:

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

533. Who has been called "the most beloved of English writers"?
534. What English poet died insane?
535. In whose honor were the following lines written:

Pilgrims, whose wandering feet have pressed
The Switzer's snow, the Arab's sand,
Or trod the piled leaves of the West,
My own green forest land.

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings not of earth,
His fields and streams among.

536. What poet has been termed "the father of epigram"?
537. Who said:

I remember, I remember,
The fir-trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 't is little joy
To know I'm further off from heaven
Than when I was a boy.

538. Of what poet was it said: "He was of imagination all compact"?
539. Name America's two greatest writers of Colonial times.
540. Who wrote the following lines:

There's a wonderful country, the Kingdom of If,
And it lies in the Valley of Dreams.
'Neath the bluest of skies, where the sun never dies;
It has gold for its oceans and streams.
There's never a storm and there's never a cloud,
And there's never a grief nor a woe,
And there's never a heart that in sorrow is bowed,
By the banks where the golden streams flow.
541. Who wrote "The Last of the Mohicans"?
542. What famous American journalist wrote "Prue and I"?
543. Who was the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and "Tom Brown at Oxford"?
544. For what is Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, noted?
545. Who wrote "The Little Lame Prince"?
546. Who wrote "The House of the Wolf"?
547. Who said: "The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their effort to obtain it"?
548. Who said, "Rise after rise bow the phantoms behind me"?

549. What American writer has been spoken of as "the first ambassador whom the New World of Letters sent to the Old"?
550. What poet declared, "I could not write upon anything, without some personal experience and foundation"?
551. Which is the most popular of all of Percy Bysshe Shelley's lyric poems?
552. What American poet suffered a paralytic stroke, which resulted in his death, immediately after delivering an oration on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of the Italian patriot, Mazzini, in Central Park, New York City?
553. Name six prominent men of letters who were residents of Concord, Massachusetts.
554. What poet wrote his masterpiece at eighteen years of age?
555. Of whom was it said, "With the gift of song, he would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer"?
556. Who was America's greatest colored poet?
557. Who was America's greatest colored educator?
558. Who wrote "Concord Days"?
559. Who said, "Fear is an instructor of great sagacity, and the herald of all revolutions"?

560. Who wrote the celebrated "Fable for Critics"?

561. What and where is King's Chapel?

562. Who said:

Nor mine the seer-like power to show
The secrets of the heart and mind;
To drop the plummet-line below
Our common world of joy or woe,
A more intense despair or brighter hope to find.

563. Who wrote "Idylls of the King"?

564. Who said of Walter Hines Page, the editor and diplomat: "Walter Page can write a letter declining a contribution with thanks, and word it so sweetly that the recipient can take it to a bank and raise money on it"?

565. Who wrote "The Judgment House"?

566. What Scotch poet and novelist was also a preacher?

567. Who wrote the following lines:

And again I heard the wood-dove coo;
And the scent of the woodland made me sad;
For the two reminded my heart of you,
When you were a girl and I was a lad.

568. Of whom did Bliss Perry say: "He is the first professional man of letters to become President of the United States"?

569. Who was called "the Astronomer-Poet of Persia"?

570. Who wrote "Rabbi Ben Ezra"?

571. Who said, "The only shots fired that are heard 'round the world' are fired by literary men"?

572. Who said of her illustrious son:

In these words which my son has written is contained his whole gospel:

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."

573. Who said, "It costs no more to live in the upper story of life where the air is purer, the scenery fairer, the vision keener, and the joys more constant"?

574. Who was termed "the most fastidious of American critics"?

575. Who was the author of "Yesterdays with Authors"?

576. What and where was Stone House?

577. Who wrote the following stanza, and of whom:

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days—
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.

578. Who were termed "the Damon and Pythias of American poets"?

579. Where do we hear of Lincoln's Inn Hall?

580. What American woman of letters received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Bowdoin College?

581. What three notable orators were New England men?
582. What great Russian novelist was at one time a bootmaker?
583. Whom did Matthew Arnold call "the ineffectual angel"?
584. Who was called "the prophet of Chelsea"?
585. Who was called "the prophet of Brantwood"?
586. What English woman of letters spoke of Lord Nelson as "the little lamiter who wielded England's might at sea"?
587. Who wrote "Jan Veddar's Wife"?
588. Who said, "An imaginative bootblack is lord of unskirted realms"?
589. For what is Chawton notable?
590. Who wrote "Prometheus Unbound"?
591. Who wrote "The Wood Beyond the World"?
592. Who wrote "Life on the Mississippi"?
593. For what is Copsham Cottage, Esher, England, noted?
594. What American poet's wife was buried on the anniversary of her wedding-day?
595. Who wrote "The Chambered Nautilus"?
596. Who wrote "The Jungle Books"?
597. Who said, "The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun"?

598. Who wrote to Whittier thus: "Let me say unhesitatingly that you have written the most beautiful schoolboy poem in the English language. I have just read it, as I was writing to you, and before I got through 'In School Days,' the tears were rolling from my eyes"?
599. What writer's burial-place in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts, is surrounded by an arbor-vitæ hedge?
600. What New England writer spent a night in jail for refusing to pay a tax to support slavery in South Carolina?
601. What American poet was for a time a student at Manor-House School in Church Street, Stoke-Newington, England?
602. Who was the author of "The Barefoot Boy"?
603. What poet was born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, England?
604. Of whom did Josiah Gilbert Holland say: "I think of one whose genius was angelic, who swept all the chords of human passion with fingers that shook with the stress of their inspiration"?
605. Who wrote "Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp"?
606. What writer's home was at Farringford, on the Isle of Wight?

607. Who wrote in memory of his wife a poem beginning, "O Lyric Love"?
608. Who wrote "The Long White Seam"?
609. Who was made famous by his "Essay on Milton"?
610. Who said:
 It takes a soul
 To move a body,—it takes a high-souled man
 To move the masses.
611. Who said of Charles Dickens, "He has done more to ameliorate the condition of the English poor than all the statesmen Great Britain has ever sent to Parliament"?
612. What noted English man of letters studied art in Rome and Paris?
613. Who wrote "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy"?
614. Who is the leading writer of sea stories in England to-day?
615. Who wrote "Tales of a Grandfather"?
616. Who said: "If there is wickedness in the streets, your steps should shine with light of purity; if there is a cry of anguish, you should be there to still it"?
617. To whom did Whittier refer when he said:
 The violet by its mossy stone,
 The primrose by the river's brim,
 And chance-sown daffodil, have found
 Immortal life through him.

618. What English writer contracted the opium habit from taking the drug to relieve toothache?
619. Who said:
'T is the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadow before.
620. What Scottish poet was a great society favorite?
621. Who wrote "Eben Holden"?
622. Who wrote "Mother Carey's Chickens"?
623. What English author immortalized his father in the famous *Dr. Primrose*, of the "Vicar of Wakefield"?
624. What English essayist wrote his only romance to defray his mother's funeral expenses?
625. Who wrote "Diana of the Crossways"?
626. Why is Boxhill, Surrey, England, famous?
627. Who wrote "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain"?
628. Who was the biographer of Samuel Johnson?
629. Where do we find the following lines:
Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see:
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

630. Of what two brothers has it been said that the one wrote fiction like a psychologist, and the other wrote psychology like a novelist?

631. Who said:

Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, and now I know it.

632. Of what book did Dr. Johnson say: "Nobody ever laid it down without wishing it were longer"?

633. Who was the author of the line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way"?

634. For what is Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, England, noted?

635. Who said:

For truth is precious and divine,
Too rich a pearl for carnal swine.

636. Who wrote "Lycidas"?

637. Who wrote his finest poem in honor of St. Cecilia's Day, in a single night?

638. Who said: "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon 'em"?

639. What poet's grave remained unmarked for thirty years, and was then marked by a monument erected by Anne, Countess of Dorset?

640. Who was termed "the father of experimental science"?
641. What statesman, philosopher, and writer was beheaded by Henry VIII?
642. Who was called "the morning-star of the Reformation"?
643. Who wrote "The Snow-Shower"?
644. Who said: "A handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning"?
645. What Scotch novelist created the characters of *Roderick Random* and *Peregrine Pickle*?
646. Of what English novelist has it been said: "She was as unsociable as a storm at midnight"?
647. Who wrote "Before Adam"?
648. Who said:

'T is heaven alone that is given away,
'T is only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish summer;
June may be had by the poorest comer.
649. Who wrote "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife"?
650. For what was Coppet famed?
651. Who wrote "The May Queen"?
652. Who was called "the father of ethics in America"?
653. What and where is "Roaring Brook"?

654. Who said: "The sight of a star or a flower, or the story of a single noble action, touches our humanity more nearly than the greatest discovery or invention, and does more good"?

655. Who said:

And I envy thy stream, as it glides along
Through its beautiful banks in a trance of song.

656. What poet spoke of the city of his birth as "the beautiful town that is seated by the sea"?

657. Who wrote "Home Life of Great Authors"?

658. Who wrote "Love Songs of Childhood"?

659. For what is Haverhill, Massachusetts, notable?

660. From what poem are the following lines taken:

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in
passing,
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the
darkness;
So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one
another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and
a silence.

661. What English poet wrote a protest against the employment of young children in factories, entitled "The Cry of the Children"?

662. What poet and artist, the son of an Italian exile, was born in London, England, in 1828?
663. What was the Kelmscott Press?
664. For what is Edward Fitzgerald noted?
665. What English novelist as a boy earned six shillings a week pasting labels on bottles in a blacking establishment?
666. For what was Charterhouse School, London, England, noted?
667. Who wrote the "Paris Sketch Book"?
668. For what is Mossgiel, Scotland, noted?
669. Who said: "A wide-spreading, hopeful disposition is our only true umbrella in this vale of tears"?
670. Name some members of the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood."
671. Who wrote "Abou Ben Adhem"?
672. What English writer's sister killed her mother in a fit of insanity?
673. Where is "Ellen's Isle" of Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake"?
674. Who wrote "Jude the Obscure"?
675. Who was called "the humanitarian novelist of England"?
676. Who introduced the printing-press into England?

677. What early English playwright was fatally stabbed in a tavern brawl at Deptford, near London?

678. Who said:

For touching hearts the only secret known,
My worthy friend, is to have one of your own.

679. Who wrote "The Hungry Heart"?

680. What American novelist was killed by his brother?

681. Who wrote the following lines:

The world goes up and the world goes down,
And the sunshine follows the rain,
But yesterday's sneer, and yesterday's frown
Can never come back again.

682. What American novelist was assassinated on the streets of New York City, by an insane man?

683. What popular American novelist committed suicide while temporarily insane?

684. Who said: "I have traveled a good deal in Concord"?

685. Who wrote these lines:

True worth is in *being*, not *seeming*,—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.

686. Who is *Mrs. Malaprop*?

687. What novelist, born in Lancashire, England, emigrated to America, and became one of our best-known women of letters?

688. Who wrote "Snow Berries"?
689. For what is Litchfield, Connecticut, notable?
690. Who wrote "My Summer in a Garden"?
691. What and where is "Glenmary"?
692. Who wrote "The Battle-cry of Freedom"?
693. Who wrote under the pen-name of "Elizabeth Wetherell"?
694. Who wrote "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"?
695. Who wrote "The Wilderness Hunter"?
696. What Polish writer, who did not know a word of English until he was nineteen years of age, is one of the greatest masters of the art of fiction in England to-day?
697. Over whose grave, in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a monument designed by his friend, Washington Allston?
698. Who wrote "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies"?
699. Name two American poets born in the famous "Vale of Chester," Pennsylvania.
700. Who was Alfred Tennyson's successor as Poet Laureate of England?
701. After what poem was Longfellow's "The Building of the Ship" modeled?

702. What American poet began his career as a lawyer, afterward abandoning it for literature?
703. What New England poet said: "My natural Sunday home is King's Chapel. In that church I have worshiped for half a century. There I was married, there my children were christened, from that church my dear companion of so many blessed years was buried"?
704. For what is Temple Church, London, England, noted?
705. What novelist said: "The goddess Themis is, at Edinburgh, and I suppose everywhere else, of a particularly jealous disposition"?
706. What poem was written in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts?
707. Who wrote "John Anderson, My Jo"?
708. Who said:

I am the poet of the woman the same as the man,
And I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a
man,
And I say there is nothing greater than the mother
of men.
709. What poem has been declared "the most popular short poem extant"?
710. Who wrote "Willie Winkie"?
711. Who wrote "The Song of Myself"?

712. Who said: "I went to the Lake District of England to see what kind of a country it could be that would produce a Wordsworth"?
713. What has been termed "the greatest death-song ever penned"?
714. What was Tennyson's famous "death-song"?
715. What American poet was noted for his popular songs, "My Old Kentucky Home" and "The Old Folks at Home"?
716. What and where is Norman's Woe?
717. What is Thomas Babington Macaulay's most famous poem?
718. Who wrote "The Sands of Dee"?
719. By the publication serially of what novel did William E. Henley, the editor of the *New Review*, gain recognition for a notable writer, and who was he?
720. Who was *Sir Galahad*?
721. Who wrote "Penrod"?
722. Where are the "sands of Dee"?
723. Who wrote "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls"?
724. Who wrote "The Choir Invisible"?
725. Who has been called "the Poet Laureate of the laboring classes"?
726. Who said: "The best of a book is not the thought it contains, but the thought it

suggests, just as the charm of music dwells not in the tone, but in the echoes of our hearts ”?

727. Who wrote “ The Diverting History of John Gilpin ”?
728. What English poet buried in the grave of his young wife the manuscript of a book of poems, which was afterward exhumed and published?
729. How does London Bridge enter into Dickens’s romances?
730. What English novelist’s father was imprisoned for debt in Marshalsea Prison?
731. Who was called “ the pessimist sage ”?
732. Who is called “ The Manxman ”?
733. Who said: “ Pin your faith to the unseen things and let Patience have her perfect work ”?
734. Who was the heroine of Hunt’s poem, “ Jenny Kissed Me ”?
735. What English man of letters worked for months trying to master the art of china-painting, yet failed?
736. For what was Beaufort House noted?
737. Who wrote “ The Shepherd of the Hills ”?
738. Who wrote “ The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come ”?
739. Name four of America’s leading illustrators.

740. Name some of the illustrious dead buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.
741. What poet had a drinking-cup made from a human skull?
742. Who wrote "Nostromo," and to whom is it dedicated?
743. What Hungarian boy, coming to the United States when seventeen years of age, became the editor of the New York *World*, and a pioneer in modern journalism?
744. Where do we hear of *Dotheboys Hall*?
745. Of what American author was the first trustworthy biography written not until about thirty years after his death, and then by what Englishman?
746. To whom did Charlotte Brontë dedicate "Jane Eyre"?
747. For what is Keighley, Yorkshire, noted?
748. Who said: "Tears are the softening showers which cause the seed of heaven to spring up in the human heart"?
749. Of whom was the following tribute written: "He had the sound, distinct, comprehensive knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful lights, graces, and embellishments of Cicero"?
750. Who wrote "Locksley Hall"?
751. What and where was "Oak Knoll"?
752. What was Fox How?

753. Who wrote "A House Boat on the Styx"?
754. For what is Cockermouth notable?
755. For what is Bassenthwaite notable?
756. For what is Fulham famed?
757. What was the "river of the poets"?
758. What poet described his library as being so large that he felt like a cock-robin in an empty church?
759. For what is Lochawe notable?
760. Whom did Lord Byron pronounce the best-looking poet he had known?
761. Who wrote "The Wide, Wide World"?
762. For what is Kirkoswald notable?
763. Who wrote "The Culprit Fay"?
764. Of whom was it said: "His day is coming, is come. He died with its dawn shining full upon him"?
765. Who wrote "Night Thoughts"?
766. Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
767. Who was "Hosea Biglow"?
768. Who wrote "The Story of an African Farm"?
769. Who wrote "The Doll's House"?
770. What American poet's wife died in Rotterdam, Holland?
771. What English Poet Laureate was, during his professional life, a doctor of medicine?

772. Who wrote "The Great Stone Face"?
773. Who said of Washington Irving: "Washington Irving! Why, gentlemen, I don't go upstairs to bed two nights out of seven without taking Washington Irving under my arm"?
774. Who wrote "Echoes from a Sabine Farm"?
775. Who said, "How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes"?
776. Who said: "Heaven lies about us in our infancy"?
777. Who wrote the following lines, and in what selection do they appear:
- What I most prize in woman
Is her affections, not her intellect!
The intellect is finite; but the affections
Are infinite, and cannot be exhausted.
778. Who wrote "Lalla Rookh"?
779. Who said:
- Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam;
His first, best country ever is his own.
780. What writer wrote of the gypsies, and what were his most famous books?
781. Who said:
- A friend should bear his friend's infirmities,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.
782. Who wrote "The Golden Legend"?

783. Who said : " There is but one straight road to success and that is merit " ?
784. Whom does Longfellow allude to in " Foot-steps of Angels " ?
785. Who wrote the novel, " The Inner Shrine," which was first published anonymously?
786. Who wrote " The Mistress of the Manse " ?
787. Name four lyrical poems written by Longfellow.
788. Of what American novelist was it said, " He always brought a quarrel with him " ?
789. What Scotch author of recent years showed remarkable versatility?
790. Who were the Transcendentalists?
791. Who wrote " The Last Leaf " ?
792. Who wrote " Tanglewood Tales " ?
793. What and where was " Arrow Head " ?
794. What writer, born in New York, has been called " the classic interpreter of California's heroic age " ?
795. Who were the original *Violet* and *Peony* of Hawthorne's " Snow Image " ?
796. Who was called " Sappho of the Isles " ?
797. For what is Marshfield, Massachusetts, notable?
798. Who was called " the sage of Concord " ?
799. Who is called the " dean of American authors " ?

800. Who said: "It seems as if life might be so simple, so beautiful, so good to live, so good to look at, if we could only think of it as one long journey, where every day's march has its own separate sort of beauty to travel through"?
801. Who wrote "The Right Princess"?
802. Who wrote "The Slim Princess"?
803. What was "Lindenwald"?
804. What Philadelphia editor was the biographer of Walt Whitman?
805. Who said: "What is seen cannot be unseen, but what is heard is often unheard"?
806. For what is Woolthorpe, England, noted?
807. What Indiana writer told of his own experiences as a minister in his book, "The Circuit Rider"?
808. Who wrote "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country"?
809. Whose tombstone contains the following lines, of which he himself was the author:

Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.
810. Who was called "the peace hero"?
811. Who wrote "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress"?

812. Who said:

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for winds, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

813. What friend and disciple of Walt Whitman has written a strikingly original book, and what is it?

814. Who wrote her famous novel, "Delphine," after having been banished from her own country, France?

815. What did the natives of the Samoa Islands call Robert Louis Stevenson?

816. Who was the prototype of *Cedric Errol* in Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy"?

817. Who wrote "Imaginary Conversations," in which the spirits of famous characters of the past were supposed to converse together?

818. Who said:

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.

819. What famous editor and publisher began life as a newsboy in Portland, Maine?

820. What great editor and publisher became blind, yet continued his work?

821. What great poet was once expelled from University College, Oxford, where now a memorial chamber contains a marble statue of him?
822. Who said:
We build our future thought by thought,
Or good or bad, and know it not—
Yet so the universe is wrought.
Thought is another name for fate,
Choose, then, thy destiny, and wait—
For love brings love, and hate brings hate.
823. Who is known as "the story lady"?
824. What English painter taught the English queen the art of etching, for which he was knighted?
825. What is the inscription on the white marble tablet, placed on the doorway of Casa Guidi, by the Italians, in honor of Elizabeth Barrett Browning?
826. Who said: "Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement; nothing can be done without hope"?
827. The home of what noted author was located on the River Tweed in Scotland?
828. Who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York?
829. For what is Portsmouth, New Hampshire, notable?
830. Of whom did Coleridge say, "He is surpassed by no man of his age in artistic and poetic genius"?

66 ONE THOUSAND LITERARY QUESTIONS

831. Who wrote "Picture Books Without Pictures"?
832. What men of letters were among the first trustees of the famous Astor Library, New York City?
833. Who wrote "A Daughter of Heth"?
834. The poetic fame of what writer, best known by "A Petition to Time," was eclipsed by that of his daughter?
835. What great English writer began life as a tinker and was the son of a tinker?
836. Name sisters, each poets, neither of whom was ever married, and who died within the same year?
837. Of whom did Edmund Clarence Stedman say: "She was the most inspired woman, so far as known, of all who have composed in ancient or modern tongues, or flourished in any land or time"?
838. What famous English poet is said to have read "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" when but six years of age?
839. Who was Italy's greatest poet?
840. Who wrote "Natural Law in the Spiritual World"?
841. Who was called "the father of the English novel"?
842. Who was the founder of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers?

843. What great abolitionist and journalist was in turn a shoemaker, cabinet-maker, printer, and editor?
844. Who was England's greatest historian?
845. What great German poet's first drama in verse was dedicated to the woman he loved?
846. Who founded the *New York Tribune*?
847. Who wrote "The History of the Evolution of Man"?
848. What American poet was a direct descendant of John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians"?
849. What young woman in the days of Samuel Johnson sprang into fame with her first novel?
850. Who said: "The consciousness of duty done gives us music at midnight"?
851. What American woman of letters was made a government commissioner to look into the condition of the Mission Indians of California?
852. To whom did James Russell Lowell dedicate his poem, "The Dead House"?
853. Who drafted the original Declaration of Independence of the United States?
854. Of what book, by what writer, did Macaulay say that it "was the first tale written by a woman, and purporting to be a picture of life and manners, that lived or deserved to live"?

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855. Who was the first American novelist of note?
856. When and where was the first printing-press of America set up?
857. What was the first book printed in America?
858. What early man of letters in the United States took an active part in the witchcraft trials, of which he wrote an account in his book, "Wonders of the Invisible World"?
859. Who wrote "The Heathen Chinees," or, "Plain Language from Truthful James"?
860. Who was "Owen Meredith"?
861. Who was England's greatest dramatist preceding Shakespeare?
862. Name ten famous writers born in Indiana.
863. Who wrote "The Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity"?
864. For what is Northfield, Massachusetts, notable?
865. Who was the author of the familiar poem, "The Old Armchair"?
866. Who wrote the following lines:
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

867. Who wrote "In Old Virginia"?
868. Who was the great educational reformer of Zurich?
869. For what was Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, Virginia, noted?
870. What President of the United States was a classmate of the poet Longfellow at Bowdoin College?
871. Who was "George Sand"?
872. Who wrote "Wallenstein," declared by Carlyle to be "the greatest dramatic work of the eighteenth century"?
873. Who was Anne Hathaway?
874. What present-day English writer is the author of the essay, "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day"?
875. What American writer lived alone in a hut by a pond, at an expense of nine cents a day?
876. For what is Orleans House, Twickenham, England, noted?
877. The work of what English woman poet of to-day entitled her to consideration as a possible candidate for the poet laureateship after the death of Alfred Austin?
878. Name some notable literary people who are buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts.

879. What American poet's grave was unmarked by a monument for over twenty-five years?
880. Who has written delightful juvenile stories under the pen-name of "Lewis Carroll"?
881. Who was "the lily maid of Astolat"?
882. Where do we hear of *Joe Gargery*?
883. Tell of *Gertrude of Wyoming*.
884. Who was *Little Nell Trent*?
885. What American poet compared Dante's "Divine Comedy" to a dim, restful cathedral?
886. Who was *Don Quixote*?
887. What poet said of Longfellow's "Excelsior": "It depicts the earnest upward impulse of the soul,—an impulse not to be subdued even in death"?
888. Name America's greatest essayist.
889. Who wrote "The Song of the Banjo"?
890. What noted personage said in praise of the works of Shakespeare, "All the English history that I know, I learned from Shakespeare"?
391. Who immortalized the name of Arthur Henry Hallam?
392. Who was known as "the children's poet"?
393. Who wrote "The Spy," and upon what is the story founded?

894. What writer is sometimes called the "business man of letters"?
895. What noted English woman, a novelist, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent?
896. Who was the author of "America"?
897. For what was Clara Barton famous?
898. Who wrote "The Story of a Bad Boy"?
899. Where was "Mark Twain" born, and what is the meaning of his name?
900. What writer from western United States was appointed United States Consul to Germany? Name his most popular short story.
901. What Southern woman wrote "The Voice of the People"?
902. Who wrote "The Lady or the Tiger"?
903. Who was "Uncle Remus"?
904. Who wrote "Songs from Vagabondia"?
905. What international writer was the son of an Irish army officer, was born in Greece, educated in Paris, lived twenty years in America, and spent the last fourteen years of his life in Japan?
906. Who is the renowned "Mr. Dooley"?
907. For what is Ecclefechan, Scotland, notable?
908. What English novelist was called "the Browning of prose"?
909. What has been said in praise of Goethe's "Faust"?

910. What Italian poet was termed the "bard of suffering, of sorrow, and of despair"?
911. Who was called "Russia's great epic poet in prose"?
912. Who has been termed "the most scholarly and the most truly classical of English poets"?
913. Who was the author of "The Deserted Village"?
914. What English poet has been called "the Poet Laureate of the fireside"?
915. For what is Ayrshire, Scotland, notable?
916. Who introduced "the new German thought and literature into England"?
917. Name two English poets who married sisters.
918. Who wrote "Confessions of an English Opium-eater"?
919. What Scottish poet was devoted to out-of-door life?
920. What English poet began life by being apprenticed to a surgeon at fifteen years of age?
921. Why did Thorwaldsen weep when he unveiled his statue of Christ?
922. How did the coal-miners of Newcastle, England, make known to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow their appreciation of his work?

923. Who was the author of "Around the World in Eighty Days"?
924. To whom does the English-speaking world owe its knowledge of King Arthur?
925. Whose work did Alfred Tennyson attempt to characterize in the lines:

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

926. Who wrote the lines:

A child, more than all other gifts
That earth can offer to declining man,
Brings hope with it, and forward-looking thoughts.

927. Where do we learn of *Jean Valjean*?
928. What comparison has been made between the work of James Fenimore Cooper and that of Joel Chandler Harris?
929. Who wrote the "Concord Hymn," and for what occasion?
930. How did the Ojibway Indians show their appreciation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha"?
931. Tell of the occasion which gave rise to Alfred Tennyson's writing his "Flower in the Crannied Wall."
932. What inspired the writing of the Memorial Day poem, "The Blue and the Gray"?
933. Name two famous epic poems.

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934. Who said of Lord Byron: "He had a head which statuary loved to copy, and a foot the deformity of which the beggars in the street mimicked"?
935. What was the old Whitechapel Club?
936. Who was the author of "Home, Sweet Home"?
937. What was the Anthology Club?
938. Name the four most famous orations of Daniel Webster.
939. What was the Brook Farm Community?
940. What was the Adirondack Club?
941. Name the founder of the Concord School of Philosophy.
942. Give *Hosea Biglow's* opinion of war.
943. Tell of the "New Eden" experiment.
944. What American novelist was the daughter of a clergyman, the sister of a clergyman, and the wife of a famous professor?
945. What and where is Craigie House?
946. What and where is the Old Manse?
947. What and where is the Wayside?
948. Who wrote "The Children of the Ghetto"?
949. Who wrote "The Man Without a Country" and for what specific purpose was it written?
950. In what poem does Oliver Wendell Holmes give honor to the author of "America"?
951. Who was the "banker-poet"?

952. What American poet was appointed Minister to Germany, and died shortly after entering upon the duties of the office?
953. Name two American novelists who have given us authentic historical romances.
954. What and where was the Ugly Club?
955. How was Paff's wine cellar related to American literature?
956. Who uttered of himself the gruesome prophecy, "I shall die as that tree,—from the top down," meaning insanity?
957. Who was the "sage of Highgate"?
958. What and where is "The Naulahka"?
959. For what was Winslow House noted?
960. What was "the Sign o' the Lanthorn"?
961. Who said: "Our deeds shall travel with us from afar"?
962. Who wrote the following lines:
So Judas kissed his master,
And cried, "all hail!" when as he meant all harm.
963. What New England poet was a direct descendant from John Alden?
964. Who was known as the "painter-poet"?
965. Who said: "I would have a woman as true as Death. At the first real lie which works from the heart outward, she should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world, where she can have an angel for a governess, and feed on strange fruits

which will make her all over again, even to her bones and marrow"?

966. Give the eight general divisions of poetry, with an example of each.
967. To whom did Washington Irving dedicate his famous "Sketch-book"?
968. Who said: "My life should be unique; it should be an alms, a battle, a conquest, a medicine"?
969. What was "Tarryawhile"?
970. Who wrote "Happy Dodd"?
971. For what was Turk's Head Tavern noted?
972. Who said: "Slow rises worth by poverty oppressed"?
973. What poet was termed "the marvelous boy"?
974. For what was *Betty Flanagan's* Hotel noted?
975. Tell of the Lotus Club.
976. Tell of the Saturday Club.
977. Of whom was it said that he "talks about Nature as if she'd been born and brought up at Concord"?
978. What and where was Cedarcroft?
979. Who wrote the lines:

Not many friends my life has made;
Few have I loved, and few are they
Who in my hand their hearts have laid;
And these were women. I am gray,
But never have I been betrayed.

980. For what was "Clovernook" notable?
981. Who wrote "Cato"?
982. Who founded *The Spectator*?
983. Who was called "the wicked wasp of Twickenham"?
984. Who was *Highland Mary*?
985. Who was Annie Laurie?
986. What and where was Dove Cottage?
987. For what is Stoke Poges Churchyard noted?
988. Who was the author of "Mr. Isaacs"?
989. What was the original village of Henry Ward Beecher's novel, "Norwood"?
990. What nature-loving essayist wrote, as his first book, "Wild Life Near Home"?
991. Of whom was it said, "He has the love of wisdom and the wisdom of love"?
992. Who said: "I never dog-eared a book in my life, nor profanely scribbled upon the title-pages, margin, or flyleaf, and would as soon have stuck a pin through my flesh as through the pages of a book"?
993. Who said: "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army"?
994. What popular novelist served as a hospital nurse during a portion of the Civil War?
995. Of what woman novelist has it been said: "Seldom do we find a writer who combines such keen intellectual power with such spiritual sweetness"?

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- 996. For what is "Riverby" famed?
- 997. Who was called "Sunset Cox," and why?
- 998. Who was the originator of *Dr. Lavendar*?
- 999. Who resided at "Copse Hill"?
- 1000. For what is Trinity Churchyard, New York City, famed?

ANSWERS TO ONE THOUSAND LITERARY QUESTIONS

1. Phillips Brooks was the author of the "Christmas Carol" beginning "Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night." Brooks was a Boston clergyman, having been rector of Trinity Church for twenty-two years before he was made Bishop of Massachusetts in 1891. He wrote "Lectures on Preaching," "The Influence of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, and many beautiful poems, of which the one mentioned was a general favorite.

Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night!
Christmas in lands of the fir tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm tree and vine;
Christmas where snow-peaks stand solemn and
white,
Christmas where cornfields lie sunny and bright;
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night.

2. Orchard House, in Concord, Massachusetts, was the home of the Alcott family. It was under a great elm tree in the front yard, seated on a rough, homemade bench, that Louisa M. Alcott, notebook on knee, is said to have penned her famous story, "Little Women."

3. William Ellery Channing, the minister, was a theological student at Cambridge, graduating from Harvard College with the highest honors of his class. He became pastor of the Federal Street Congregational Church of Boston, Massachusetts, and was soon recognized as a leader in the liberal Congregational movement that finally developed into Unitarianism. Dr. Channing visited Europe in 1822 and made the acquaintance of many literary people, among them Wordsworth and Coleridge, with whom he formed a lasting friendship.

William Ellery Channing, 2d, the poet, was a nephew of the minister. He lived in Concord, Massachusetts, for several years, and was a friend and neighbor of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Sanborn, etc. He wrote several small volumes of poems, and a biography of "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist." He was termed "the poet's poet."

4. The rugged beauty of Greylock Mountain, Massachusetts, has been sung by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry David Thoreau, William Cullen Bryant, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Fanny Kemble. The summit of the mountain had for Hawthorne a peculiar fascination. From the streets of Williamstown, from all the ways by which

he sauntered through the countryside, his eyes were continually turning to that lofty height, observant of its ever-changing aspects, during his three years' residence at Lenox, and his visits to the Berkshires. Emerson thought Greylock, viewed from the village of Williamstown, Massachusetts, "a serious mountain." Thoreau considered its proximity to Williams College worth at least "one endowed professorship. It were as well to be educated in the shadow of a mountain as in more classic shades. Some will remember, no doubt, not only that they went to college, but that they went to the mountain." The scenes hereabout stirred in William Cullen Bryant that intense love of nature which inspired his best poems.

5. Ponkapog was the summer home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich; it is located near Canton, Massachusetts.
6. Alfred Tennyson was the author of the lines:

Great deeds cannot die:
They with the sun and moon renew their light
Forever, blessing those that look on them.

7. Stephen Crane wrote "The Red Badge of Courage." Stephen Crane was a native of New York City; for a time he was a newspaper man connected with the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. When he wrote his

famous "Red Badge of Courage," literary critics hailed him as the writer of the coming "great American novel," but he died while still very young, while visiting foreign lands. His remains were brought back to New York and buried within a few miles of his birthplace.

8. Griff House was the childhood home of "George Eliot" (Mary Ann Evans Cross). The place is described as "a charming, red-brick, ivy-covered house on the Arbury estate," in Warwickshire, England. Here she spent the first twenty-one years of her life. *Maggie Tulliver* in "The Mill on the Floss" is, in part, an autobiographical sketch of the writer's own life of those days.
9. Old Washington Hall, New York City, was the meeting-place of a coterie of literary men, among whom were Cooper, Bryant, Verplanck, Sands, Halleck, and others, known as the Bread-and-Cheese Club, because, in their voting for membership, bread was used for the affirmative, and cheese for the negative ballots.
10. Lydia Maria Child wrote the first anti-slavery book published in America. It was called "An Appeal for That Class of Americans Called Africans," and was published in 1833.

11. Ella Wheeler Wilcox resides in a double cottage at Sound Beach, Connecticut, which is known as "the bungalow" and "the barracks." Originally there was but one of these bungalows, but the writer, in her numerous travels through Europe and the Orient, was the recipient of so many treasures of art, pottery, and furnishings that one building would not accommodate them, so a second was constructed to house these treasures.
12. Walt Whitman selected his own burial-place and designed his own tomb. Harleigh Cemetery, a mile or two outside of Camden, New Jersey, is the place he selected for his burial. On a steep hillside clothed by natural forest trees,—oaks, beeches, and hickories,—he prepared his sepulcher, designing it himself and coming frequently, until too infirm to do so longer, to supervise the work of construction, which was completed but a little time before his death. The tomb is a capacious vault of ponderous, rough-tooled blocks of granite, surmounted by a triangular mass, weighing several tons, which is graven with his name. The massive stone door stands ajar, and through it may be seen the sealed crypts which contain the ashes of the poet and some of his kindred.

13. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Oldtown Folks," said to be the most authentic description of early New England life.
14. Benjamin Franklin was the originator of the first circulating library. In 1731 he suggested to his fellow-members of the Junto Club that they keep their books together, so that all the members might have access to them. The public library of to-day is the outcome of this experiment.
15. "Sunnyside," the home of Washington Irving, at Irvington on the Hudson River, is covered with English ivy, the original plant of which sprung from a root brought from Melrose Abbey, Scotland.
16. St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, London, is the burial-place of John Milton.
17. *Becky Sharp* is the heroine of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." *Dora* is the wife of *David Copperfield* in Dickens's novel of that title. *Minnehaha* is the heroine of Longfellow's verse-romance, "The Song of Hiawatha." *Gloria Quayle* is the heroine in Hall Caine's "The Christian." *Hester Prynne* is the heroine in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."
18. *Old Trail Town* was the scene of the rural drama described in Zona Gale's romance, "Christmas." In this drama such actors as *Mary Chavah*, *Ebenezer Rule*, *Tab Winslow*, *Jenny Wing*, *Mis' Mortimer*

Bates, and *Bluff Miles* appear. The prototypes of these are the real people which move about in all of Miss Gale's charming books, among which are her "Friendship Village" series.

19. Mary E. Waller is the author of "My Rag-picker." This is the story of a little French girl whose only mother was the historic and somewhat forbidding cathedral of *Notre Dame* in Paris. To embrace a great stone pillar of this cathedral was to her like clinging to the knees of her mother. She knelt by it, clasped it in her arms, and pressed her aching head against it and found there refuge and comfort at a crisis hour in her life. When she was discovered by the artist who relates her story, her homeless, unhappy days were soon over.
20. Jeffery Farnol has been termed the "Broad-highwayman" because of his book entitled "The Broad Highway." Again, most of Farnol's stories have for their hero a man who loves to tramp through the country with a knapsack on his back. Farnol has spent most of his life in Kent, England,—a land which he knows intimately because of his many "knapsack" tramps throughout its length and breadth.
21. Owen Wister is the author of "The Virginian." The story is laid in western

United States, in the cowboy district of times ago. "The Virginian" is true to type and true to life.

22. Madison Cawein is termed "the poet of the blue-grass country." He was born in Kentucky, and his poems have the true Kentucky atmosphere,—“the ripeness, mellowness, and sweetness of bird song and beauty of foliage, which are characteristic of the blue-grass country,” as witnessed in the following stanzas:

When things go wrong, as they often will,
 With the work you have in hand,
 Just whistle a song of cheer until
 You can see the work you've planned;
 And do your best, however men sneer,
 And all will be right in the end, my dear.

Just do the work that you have to do,
 And whatever it is you'll find—
 If you keep a song in the heart of you,
 To help what you have in mind,
 And do your best, however men sneer,
 All will be right in the end, my dear.

23. James Russell Lowell said of the "House of the Seven Gables": "Hawthorne's 'House of the Seven Gables' is the most valuable contribution to New England history that has yet been made."
24. Ralph Waldo Emerson was the writer of the following lines, which are part of the

“Fragments on the Poet and the Poetic Gift”:

'T is not in the high stars alone,
Nor in the cup of budding flowers,
Nor in the redbreast's mellow tone,
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
But in the mud and scum of things
There alway, alway something sings.

25. Charles Dickens wrote “Pickwick Papers.” In these papers *Samuel Pickwick* is the hero, an eccentric and benevolent Londoner, middle-aged and of middle class, unsophisticated, hot-headed, but essentially amiable, easily angered, and easily led. He is pictured with a bald head, a smooth round face, a bland and childlike expression, spectacled nose, a rotund paunch, and short stubby legs thrust into black gaiters that reach up to his knees. His faithful attendant is *Sam Weller*.
26. Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, was the home of George Eliot at the time of her death, which occurred December 22, 1880. Her remains were interred in Highgate Cemetery.
27. Craigenputtock was the one-time home of Thomas Carlyle. In this beautiful country home he and his wife, Jane Welsh Carlyle, lived many years and entertained many notable people, including Emerson and Longfellow. In the midst of Carlyle's greatest honors, he was crushed by

the death of his wife. His last years were spent at Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, where he died, February 4, 1881.

28. Daniel Defoe wrote the lines:

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there;
And 't will be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation.

29. John Milton was three times married. With his first wife, Mary Powell, he was most unhappy, and of the three daughters born of this marriage, two were most unkind to their father. Milton bore his trials with a beautiful serenity and fortitude, and would not condescend to little things. Deborah, his one affectionate and faithful daughter, speaks of his cheerfulness and describes him as the soul of a conversation. His second wife, Katherine Woodcock, to whom he pays a noble tribute, died after little more than a year's marriage. His third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, whom he married in 1664, survived him more than half a century.

30. Kilcolman was the home of Edmund Spenser. Spenser obtained a grant of land in Ireland and took up his abode in Kilcolman Castle, a place remarkable for its delightful scenery. Here he wrote the "Faery Queen," and entertained his friend, Sir Walter Raleigh, and other

notable people. But his happiness was short-lived. In October, 1598, an insurrection was organized, and the insurgents attacked Kilcolman, robbed, plundered, and set fire to the castle. Spenser and his wife escaped, but their infant child perished in the fire. The poet, broken-hearted and impoverished, reached London, where he died in January, 1599.

31. Alice Cary was called "the Jean Ingelow of America."
32. George Bancroft, famous for his "History of the United States," established the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He was a politician as well as a writer, and occupied many positions of honor and trust, being Collector of the Port of Boston from 1838 to 1841, and Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. He served as United States Minister to Great Britain, Prussia, and Germany, received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from Oxford, and was a member of many learned societies in Europe. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1830 without his knowledge, but declined to serve.
33. Woodland Hall was the little building in Concord, Massachusetts, in which A. Bronson Alcott conducted his famous School of Philosophy. It was located in

the rear of Orchard House, the home of the Alcotts.

34. Holmes's "long walk," spoken of in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," was across the famous Boston Common from Joy Street to Boylston Street.
35. Hogarth Lane, London, England, was named in honor of "the matchless Hogarth," who resided there for sixteen years. It is now the site of Hogarth Museum. William Hogarth was a celebrated painter and engraver, whose satirical representations of vice and folly won him renown.
36. At one time Walpole House, Chiswick, London, was the home of Horace Walpole. Later it became a boys' school, and has since been immortalized in fiction as *Miss Pinkerton's Academy*, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." Walpole was noted as a letter-writer and for one grotesque romance, entitled "The Castle of Otranto."
37. Francis Scott Key was the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." During the War of 1812, a British fleet was anchored in Chesapeake Bay. Dr. Beans, an old resident of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, had been captured and sent as a prisoner to Admiral Cochrane's flagship. Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer of Baltimore, was a friend of Dr. Beans, and, hearing

of his plight, hastened to the British commander to endeavor to have his friend released. The enemy was about to attack Fort McHenry, so refused to allow Mr. Key and Dr. Beans to return until after the fort was captured.

All through the night of September 13, 1814, the bombardment was kept up, and in the light of "the rockets' red glare" they could see the American flag still waving over the old fort. When the first rays of dawn showed that the flag "was still there," Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the lines of the wonderful song, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

O say! can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed, at the twilight's last
gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the
perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly
streaming;

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still
there;

O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave?

After going ashore, Key showed the lines to a relative, who declared that they must be printed. This was done, and an old English air, "Anacreon in Heaven," was adapted to them by Ferdinand

Durang, a musician. The first time the song was sung was in a Baltimore theater, and it took the audience by storm. Soon it was being sung all over the land, and young Key found himself famous.

38. James Whitcomb Riley was the author of "The Book of Joyous Children."
39. Owen Wister, the American novelist, is the grandson of the famous actress, Frances Anne Kemble Butler, better known as "Fanny Kemble."
40. John Greenleaf Whittier termed Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the husband of Julia Ward Howe, "the Cadmus of the blind," writing of him thus in a poem entitled "The Hero," which he dedicated to Dr. Howe. This was because of Dr. Howe's work among the blind children of Boston, and especially because of his wonderful work in teaching the mute, Laura Bridgman.
41. Julia Ward Howe was the author of the stirring war song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." In December, 1861, Dr. and Mrs. Howe, with a party of friends, made a trip to Washington. Everything about the city spoke vividly of war's disorder. The railroads were guarded by pickets, the streets were full of soldiers, and all about could be seen "the watchfires of a thousand circling camps." One day the party drove several miles out from the city to

see a review of the Northern soldiers. An attack by the Confederates caused much excitement and delayed their return. Finally they started back to Washington under an escort of soldiers, and to while away the time they sang war songs, among others, "John Brown's Body Lies A-mouldering in the Grave."

One of her friends suggested to Mrs. Howe that she write a real war song for the soldiers. Acting upon this suggestion, Mrs. Howe retired that night thinking of the song, and at dawn she awoke with it "singing itself in her brain." She immediately seized pencil and paper and began writing. The famed "Battle-cry" was the result. The poem was first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in February, 1862. The verses were published without the author's name and she received five dollars for them.

42. William Hickling Prescott graduated from Harvard College when but eighteen years of age, notwithstanding the fact that an accident had destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. This accident happened while he was a student in Harvard. One day as the students were leaving the dining-hall young Prescott, hearing an uproar, looked back and was struck in the left eye by a crust of bread thrown by some boisterous student. He fell senseless to the floor.

The missile destroyed the sight of this eye, and through sympathy his right eye became very weak. After a severe illness, he returned to Harvard and completed his course. He had expected to fit himself for the bar, but this accident changed all his plans for the future. His great historical works, notably "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Conquest of Peru," made him famous. His "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella" was successful at once and was translated into five European languages.

43. William Ewart Gladstone said of the Constitution of the United States: "As far as I can see, the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man."
44. Lord Byron owned a famous dog named "Boatswain." The poet himself directed the building of a tomb for this animal, and it is more magnificent than the one that marks the last resting-place of the poet himself.
45. At Avonmouth we find the *Norton Bury* of "John Halifax, Gentleman"; also, the old inn where Dinah Craik lived while writing this popular tale.
46. The characters of literature named are found as follows: *Maggie Tulliver*, in George

Eliot's "Mill on the Floss"; *Lizzie Hexam*, in Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend"; *Wackford Squeers* was the son of the schoolmaster, *Squeers*, in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby"; *Mary Ashburton* is found in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Hyperion"; *Little Annie*, in Nathaniel Hawthorne's story, "Little Annie's Ramble" in "Twice-told Tales"; *Little Nell*, in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop"; *Elsie Venner*, in Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Elsie Venner"; *Freckles*, in Gene Stratton-Porter's "Freckles"; *Rebecca*, in Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

47. Tabard Inn was the starting-place of the pilgrims of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."
48. Skelton Castle was the home of John Hall Stevenson, author of "Crazy Tales." Here Sterne visited him and wrote his famous letters from "Crazy Castle."
49. Sir Walter Scott was termed "the wizard of the North."
50. James Hogg was called "the Ettrick shepherd." He was born in Ettrick, in southern Scotland, in 1770. Until he was thirty, he had but a half a year's schooling, save that given him as a shepherd boy among the beautiful hills and along the streams of his native country. After his

meeting with Sir Walter Scott, he was inspired to write a number of charming poems on nature and country life. One of these, "A Boy's Song," is a general favorite, and has found a place in hundreds of collections of poems and in school readers.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

* * * * *

But this I know, I love to play
Through the meadow, among the hay;
Up the water and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

51. Daniel Webster, in his famous eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, said: "If we cherish the virtues and the principles of our fathers, Heaven will assist us to carry on the work of human liberty and human happiness."
52. Edward Everett's "Oration on Washington" is spoken of as "the most eloquent oration in the English language." It was by his Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard in 1824, on "Literature in America," that Everett's fame as a scholarly and polished orator was permanently established. Everett was the son of a Boston clergyman and was born in 1794. He studied theology, and, after graduation at Harvard College, became pastor of a Unitarian

church in Boston, Massachusetts. He was appointed professor of Greek at Harvard College, and spent four years abroad preparing himself for the place. He was, in turn, editor of the *North American Review*, Representative to Congress from Massachusetts, Minister to England, president of Harvard College, and, on the death of Daniel Webster, in 1852, Secretary of State. He was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts in 1853, but on account of ill health retired the following year. Everett's "Oration on Washington," originally delivered in Boston on the anniversary of Washington's birth in 1852, was so popular that it was afterward repeated more than one hundred and fifty times in different cities of the United States; and the proceeds amounted to more than a hundred thousand dollars, which Mr. Everett generously donated to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, Washington's home.

53. Edward Bellamy, of Massachusetts, was the founder of the Nationalist Clubs in the United States. Bellamy was a socialist reformer, whose Utopian theories were embodied in his book, "Looking Backward." This was received with enthusiasm by the socialists all over the United States, and resulted in the formation of

many of these clubs, which endeavored to put into practice the theories advanced in the book.

54. Anne Bradstreet, the first American woman of letters, was termed "the tenth Muse." Although she was the author of a number of biographies, essays, and papers on various subjects, during her lifetime she was known only as a poetess. The best of her verse was her short poem, "Contemplation." Thus, as early as 1632 a woman of letters was recognized in the United States.
55. Hezekiah Butterworth, a Boston writer, for many years editor of the *Youth's Companion*, wrote "Zig-zag Journeys" and many other juvenile works. He was the author of two books of musical verse, "Songs of History" and "Poems for Christmas, Easter, and New Year's."
56. Mary Abigail Dodge was known as "Gail Hamilton," a pseudonym under which she wrote many noted essays. Her pungent style made her work at one time extremely popular.
57. Edward Eggleston was the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Eggleston was a clergyman living at Lake George, New York, when he began his successful career as an author. Having been born in Indiana, he was especially successful in de-

picting the old-time "Hoosier." He was the author of numerous works of fiction and a number of works of historical value, chief among which was a "History of the United States."

58. Will Carleton was the author of "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse." Carleton was a native of Michigan. He wrote much homely verse, which was extremely popular among the working classes. While his work lacks high-class literary merit, it yet has an appeal that reaches the heart. Among his popular works are "Farm Ballads," "Farm Legends," "Farm Festivals," "City Legends," "City Ballads," "City Festivals," etc.
59. On the wooded hills that overlook the Hudson River, nearly opposite Poughkeepsie, New York, John Burroughs has built for himself a picturesque retreat, a rustic house, which he has named "Slabsides." The cabin is a well-built, two-story structure, its uneuphonious but fitting name having been given it because its outer walls are formed of bark-covered slabs. "My friends frequently complain," said Mr. Burroughs, "because I have not given my house a prettier name; but this name just expresses the place, and the place just meets the want that I felt for something simple, homely, secluded,—something with the bark on." Here many of the

nature-books of this popular writer were penned.

60. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was the author of the popular lines:

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow-men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

61. William Cullen Bryant was returning to his home one evening, after a day spent in the open, in deep thought and reflection. As he stood on an eminence overlooking a valley, he marked the flight of a single wild fowl, as it winged its way, solitary and alone. As he watched its certain flight, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, without hesitation or pause, until distance had made it invisible, the close analogy between the flight of the fowl and the life of man was borne in upon him until the thought was given forth in the poem, "To a Waterfowl":

Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far, through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

* * * * *

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain
flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

62. George P. Morris was the author of the poem, "Woodman, Spare That Tree." In a letter to a friend, under date of February 1, 1837, Mr. Morris gave the following history of the writing of the verses:

Riding out of town a few days since in the company of an old gentleman, he invited me to turn down a little romantic pass, not far from Bloomingdale. "Your object?" inquired I. "Merely to look once more at an old tree planted by my grandfather long before I was born, under which I used to play, when a boy, and where my sisters played with me. There I often listened to the good advice of my parents. Father, mother, sisters, all are gone; nothing but the old tree remains." Tears came to his eyes, and after a moment's pause, he said, "Don't think me foolish. I don't know how it is,—I never go out but I turn down this lane to look at that old tree. I have a thousand recollections about it, and I always greet it as a familiar and well-remembered friend." These words were scarcely uttered when the old gentleman cried out, "There it is!"

Near the tree stood a man with his coat off, sharpening an axe. "You're not going to cut that tree down, surely?" "Yes, but I am, though," said the woodman. "What for?" inquired the old gentleman, with choked emotion. "What for? I like that! Well, I will tell you. I want that tree for firewood." "What is the tree worth to you for firewood?" "Why, when down, about ten dollars." "Suppose I should give you that sum," said the old gentleman, "would you let it stand?" "Yes." "Are you sure of it? Then give me a bond to that effect." We went into the little cottage in which my companion was born, but which was now occupied by the woodman. I drew up the bond, we all signed it, the old man paid the money, and the tree was left standing. The incident so impressed me that it furnished the material for the bit of verse:

Woodman, spare that tree!
 Touch not a single bough!
 In youth it sheltered me,
 And I'll protect it now.
 'T was my forefather's hand
 That placed it near my cot;
 There, woodman, let it stand,
 Thy axe shall harm it not!

* * * * *

My heart-strings 'round thee cling,
 Close as thy bark, old friend!
 Here shall the wild bird sing,
 And still thy branches bend.
 Old tree, the storm still brave!
 And, woodman, leave the spot;
 While I've a hand to save,
 Thy axe shall harm it not.

63. Ralph Waldo Emerson was the author of the sentence: "If one write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his home in the wilderness, the world will make a beaten path to his door."
64. Samuel Woodworth was the author of the popular song-poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket." It was in 1817 that Woodworth wrote the song that was to make his name immortal, and its composition came about in the following way: Meeting a friend one day and having a drink with him, Woodworth praised the excellent character of the beverage, whereupon his friend, setting the empty glass down on the table, said: "No, Sam, this stuff

doesn't compare for a moment with the clear, cool, sparkling water we used to drink when we were boys, from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well." The two shook hands and parted. Woodworth went to his room, seized pencil and paper, and inside of forty minutes had composed the verses which were to become so popular.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,

When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,

And every loved spot that my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond and the mill which stood by it,

The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

65. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Santa Filomena," was a tribute to the life and work of Florence Nightingale. It was she who organized a complete field hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Crimean War. Before the war broke out she had studied the hospital systems of Europe, had taken a course in nursing with the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul in Paris, and another course with the Protestant Sisters at Kaiserwerth on the Rhine. Within a week's time she organized a band of trained nurses, and

set out on her mission of mercy. Many a pain-racked soldier kissed her shadow as she passed, or uttered a prayer of thanksgiving for the healing presence of the "cheering angel," or the "Lady of the Lamp," as they lovingly called her.

Longfellow, desiring to pay her a tribute worthy of her matchless service, referred to her as "Santa Filomena," the "saint of healing."

Where'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

66. Of the flag of the United States George F. Hoar said:

I have seen the glories of art and architecture, and of river and mountain. I have seen the sun set on the Jungfrau and the moon rise over Mount Blanc. But the fairest vision on which these eyes ever rested was the flag of my country in a foreign port. Beautiful as a flower to those who love it, terrible as a meteor to those who hate it, it is the symbol of power, and the glory and the honor of fifty millions of Americans.

67. *Tom Sawyer* was the hero of Mark Twain's book of the same title. Tom was a real boy, with all a boy's ingenuity and free-masonry. In one instance Tom was in real trouble. He wanted to go swimming with the boys, but his guardian told him he must whitewash the front fence, "thirty yards of board fence nine feet

high," because he had offended his sole guardian, Aunt Polly. At first he feared the ridicule of the boys, and even got out his toys, marbles, and trash to buy off the boys, but these he knows will not do. Finally, a great inspiration came to him. He would pretend that only a very careful and thoughtful boy could be trusted to whitewash a fence. He carried out this idea to the extent of having all the boys of the neighborhood parting with their most treasured possessions for an opportunity to spend a few minutes in manipulating the whitewash brush, while he sat calmly by and watched them work.

68. Francis M. Finch's poem, "Nathan Hale," was written in memory of young Nathan Hale, a brave officer of the Revolutionary Army, who was captured and executed as a spy, while gathering information in the camp of the British. His last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
69. Robert Louis Stevenson was the author of the following beautiful prayer:

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man. Help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day; bring us to our resting beds, weary and content and undishonored; and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

70. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was the author of "The Building of the Ship," the last stanza of which begins:

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

71. In Whittier's day in New England there was a peculiar custom of telling the bees when any member of the household died. It was believed that if the bees were not told of the death, they would not stay at home, and hence, some one was obliged to go out and tell them of the bereavement. This custom is interpreted in Whittier's beautiful poem, "Telling the Bees."

Here is the place; right over the hill
Runs the path I took;
You can see the gap in the old wall still,
And the stepping-stones in the shallow brook.

There is the house, with the gate red-barred,
And the poplars tall;
And the barn's brown length, and the cattle-yard,
And the white horns tossing above the wall.

There are the beehives ranged in the sun;
And down by the brink
Of the brook are her poor flowers, weed-o'-errun,
Pansy and daffodil, rose and pink.

72. More than two hundred years ago, one of New England's famous schoolmasters, Master Ezekiel Cheever, passed away. At his graveside stood many gray-haired men

whom he had taught as children, and in the Boston "free school," or Latin School, of which he was headmaster for thirty-eight years, were said to be grandchildren of his first pupils in New Haven Colony. Master Cheever was born in England in 1614. He assisted in planting the colony and in establishing the church in New Haven, taught the famous grammar school at Ipswich, and died in Boston in 1708.

In his stories of early New England life, Nathaniel Hawthorne gives us a clear, accurate picture of the school of that day. It is interesting to read the story of the venerable old master and his school.

73. Celia Thaxter lived on the Isles of Shoals, just off the coast of New Hampshire, where her father was the keeper of the lighthouse. Her maiden name was Celia Laighton. She spent much of her time out of doors, and so was fond of nature in all its aspects, and especially fond of all animal life. She made friends with the beach birds, and when she began writing, used these early experiences as subjects for her poems. One of her poems, "The Sandpiper," is an especial favorite. The last stanza of it reads as follows:

Comrade, where wilt thou be to-night
When the loosed storm breaks furiously?
My driftwood-fire will burn so bright!
To what warm shelter canst thou fly?

I do not fear for thee, though wroth
 The tempest rushes through the sky:
 For are we not God's children both,
 Thou, little sandpiper, and I?

74. Sidney Lanier was the author of "Dear Land of All My Love," which was part of the "Centennial Meditation of Columbia," written as a Cantata to be sung at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

Long as thine Art shall love true love,
 Long as thy Science truth shall know,
 Long as thine Eagle harms no Dove,
 Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
 Long as thy God is God above,
 Thy brother every man below,
 So long, dear Land of all my love,
 Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!

75. Alfred Tennyson, the English Poet Laureate, died at Aldworth.
76. John Hay, afterward Secretary of State, and John G. Nicolay wrote the most authoritative life of Abraham Lincoln. They were his secretaries during his presidency.
77. William Dean Howells was the author of "Venetian Life."
78. Richard Harding Davis, Frederick Palmer, and Will Levington Comfort are three American war correspondents who have done notable work in fiction.
79. Amélie Rives Chanler married a Russian nobleman, Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy. The prince is an artist of repute, while "Amélie Rives" is a well-known novelist.

80. Emily Brontë was the author of the lines :

No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere;
I see Heaven's glories shine,
And faith shines equal, arming me from fear.

81. Florence L. Barclay was the author of "Following the Star."

82. Augusta Evans Wilson, one of our most popular Southern novelists, was the author of "Old Mobile."

83. "Paradise Flat" was the Chicago home of the novelist, Myrtle Reed, author of "Lavender and Old Lace," "Old Rose and Silver," etc.

84. Josephine Daskam Bacon wrote "Memoirs of a Baby."

85. Eugene Field said of his first book, "The Tribune Primer": "Like the boy with the measles, I am sorry for it in spots."

86. Helen Hunt Jackson wrote under the signature "H. H."

87. Phoebe Cary was the author of the famous hymn, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," sometimes known under the title of "Nearer Home."

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,—
I am nearer my home to-day
Than I ever have been before.

88. Will Levington Comfort wrote "Routledge Rides Alone."

89. John Keats died at Rome, and was attended during his last illness by his friend, Severn, the artist.
90. William Cullen Bryant began the translation of the "Iliad" in his seventy-first year, and completed both that and the translation of the "Odyssey" in six years.
91. America's greatest humorist was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, commonly known as "Mark Twain."
92. Louisa M. Alcott, popular author of juvenile stories, early in life adopted as her life motto the phrase, "Hope and keep busy."
93. "Ouida" (Louise de la Ramée) wrote the "Bimbi" stories.
94. The Red Horse Inn is in Sudbury, Massachusetts. It is the scene of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous "Tales of a Wayside Inn." This was a favorite retreat of Longfellow's, who often repaired to the old inn for a vacation and rest.
95. Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion" thus describes an old-time Christmas:

On Christmas Eve the bells were rung;
 On Christmas Eve the mass was sung:
 That only night in all the year,
 Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
 The damsel donn'd her kirtle sheen;
 The hall was dress'd with holly green;
 Forth to the wood did merry-men go,
 To gather in the mistletoe.
 They open'd wide the baron's hall
 To vassal, tenant, serf, and all.

* * * * *

England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'T was Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'T was Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year.

96. Benjamin Franklin was the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac." Many of "Poor Richard's" sayings have been preserved for posterity. The following are familiar ones:

Plow deep, while sluggards sleep;
And you shall have corn to sell and keep.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

For age and want, save while you may!
No morning sun lasts a whole day.

97. Elmwood was the ancestral home of the poet, James Russell Lowell, and stands on Elmwood Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Here his father was born, and here the illustrious poet lived all his life. The old house is set in ample grounds, which have been kept as nearly as possible in a state of nature, and which originally extended almost to the gates of Mt. Auburn Cemetery. In the grass and trees of Elmwood the birds build their nests and sing their songs in perfect freedom. The grounds are bordered in front with massive lilac shrubs, whose nodding plumes of white and purple fill the streets

and grounds with springtime fragrance. In a letter to a friend, Lowell once wrote thus of Elmwood: "It is a square house with four rooms on a floor, like some houses of the Georgian era I have seen in English provincial towns, only they are of brick and this is of wood. . . . It is very sunny, the sun rising so as to shine (at an acute angle, to be sure) through the northern windows, and going round the other three sides in the course of the day. There is a pretty staircase with the quaint old twisted banisters—which they call balusters now, but mine are banisters. My library occupies two rooms opening into each other by arches at the sides of the ample chimneys. The trees I look out on are the earliest things I remember."

Lowell wrote of his home in a number of poems. One of these was "An Invitation," in which he says:

Kindlier to me the place of birth
That first my tottering footsteps trod;
There may be fairer spots on earth,
But all their glories are not worth
The virtue in the native sod.

98. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was first sung in the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1843. The origin of the song is in doubt, Thomas A. Becket, an English actor then playing in Philadelphia, claiming the authorship of

both words and music, which he wrote at the request of David T. Shaw, who sung it at his own benefit performance. There is an English version of the song, set to the same music. The priority of the English to the American version is also in question.

99. Henry C. Work, a Chicago printer, was the author of both the words and the air of "Marching Through Georgia." The song commemorates the famous march of General Sherman from Atlanta, Georgia, to the sea. When young Work was but nine years old, his father was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years for helping some fugitive slaves to escape from their masters. The young man had vivid recollections of his father's sufferings, and his loyalty to the Union was voiced in a number of patriotic songs, chief among which was "Marching Through Georgia."
100. "Dixie," the most popular of the songs of the South, was written by Daniel D. Emmett, of Ohio. In 1859 Mr. Emmett was a member of Bryant's Minstrels, then playing in New York. One Saturday evening he was asked by Mr. Bryant to furnish a song to be used in the performances of the following week. On Monday morning Emmett took to the rehearsal the words and music of "Dixie."

The song soon became popular all over the land. In 1860 an entertainment was given in New Orleans. The leader had some difficulty in selecting a march for his chorus. After trying several he decided upon "Dixie." It was taken up by the people, sung upon the streets, and soon in the battlefields, where it became the great inspirational song of the Southern army.

101. The Franklin Inn Club is one of the most notable of the many organizations of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It numbers among its members many authors, artists, and publishers. The late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was its president for fourteen years. Its membership has included such famous Philadelphians as Horace Howard Furness, the Shakespearian scholar; Dr. Henry Charles Lea, the historian; Owen Wister, the novelist; Prof. Schelling, the authority on Elizabethan poetry; Prof. Cheney, whose history of the Elizabethan period has recently been published; Prof. Larned, who has elucidated the German influence in America; Dr. Keen, the celebrated surgeon; John Luther Long, the novelist; F. Hopkinson Smith, artist and writer; Dr. John Bach McMaster, who was made president on the death of Dr. Mitchell.

102. The "Pig Dinner" at the University of California came about in this wise: Every class day there occurs at that university a ceremony known as the "Dispensation," at which the "Dispensator" makes presentations to the members of the class and others. While Frank Norris was a student there, at the "Dispensation" a live pig was given to the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a rival fraternity to the one of which he was a member. The pig escaped. Frank Norris pursued it, caught it, and returned it in triumph to the Phi Gamma Delta Clubhouse. Here it was fattened. A festal day was set apart, a procession organized, the Dead March played, and the "Pig Dinner" ensued. The "Pig Dinner" became annual at the university. After Frank Norris's death it was taken up by the fraternity as a whole and is still observed as the annual dinner in memory of Frank Norris.
103. Cy Warman was called "the poet of the Rockies." Warman had a diversified career. He was born in Illinois, on a homestead which was presented to his father by the government as a reward for gallant service in the Mexican War. Warman was, in turn, locomotive engineer, fireman, publisher, and writer. The last poem written by Warman, two weeks

before his death, was entitled, "Will the Lights Be White?" The concluding lines read:

Swift toward life's terminal I trend;
The run seems short to-night;
God only knows what's at the end—
I hope the lights are white.

104. Pigeon Cove, near Andrew's Point, at the extreme end of Cape Ann, Massachusetts, is where Ralph Waldo Emerson once spent a vacation of a week. It contains a bronze tablet, attached to a great boulder, on which are engraved the words Emerson wrote in appreciation of the spot:

And behold the sea, the opaline, plentiful and strong,
yet beautiful as the rose or the rainbow, full of food,
nourisher of men, purger of the world, creating a sweet
climate, and in an interchangeable ebb and flow, and in
its beauty at a few furlongs, giving a hint of that which
changes not and is perfect.

105. Morris Rosenfeld is known as "the sweatshop poet." Rosenfeld is a Russian Jew who works in the sweatshops of the lower East Side of New York City. To him has been given the divine gift of song, as exemplified in his "Songs of Labor," a little book of verse edited and published by friends. The initial poem, called "In the Factory," begins:

Oh, here in the shop the machines roar so wildly,
That oft, unaware that I am, or have been,
I sink and am lost in the terrible tumult;
And void of my soul . . . I am but a machine.

I work and I work and I work, never ceasing;
Create and create things from morning till e'en;
For what?—and for whom—Oh, I know not!

Oh, ask not!

Who ever has heard of a conscious machine?

106. "Mr. Riley gained his first real recognition among the literary men of the country at a mass meeting in Chickering Hall, New York City, in 1887. At that time a meeting was held on behalf of the movement to get international copyright laws passed. Through the influence of his friend, 'Bill Nye,' Mr. Riley, who was then little known outside of his own state, was given a place on the program, along with such men as Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, George W. Cable, and others. When Mr. Riley recited his poems the audience was taken off its feet. Sir Henry Irving came to the poet personally to congratulate him. James Russell Lowell, who acted as chairman, paid him a remarkable tribute, and from that day on Riley was given a place among the great men of letters of America."

107. Anne Warner was the name under which Anne Warner French wrote her many books of fiction. Mrs. French was an American novelist who spent the last years of her life in Marnhull, London, England. She was the creator of the inimitable *Susan Clegg*. Her last book,

"Sunshine Jane," so wonderfully optimistic, was written under the most tragic circumstances, which throw the "sunshine" of the book into strong relief. Mrs. French's husband and son died within two months of each other at St. Paul, Minnesota, while she was nursing her father, who was ill in her home in England. Four months later, she died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage, and, before her mother and brother could reach England, her father, too, had passed away. "Sunshine Jane," however, shows no hint of depression or sadness.

108. Pseudonyms of twenty American writers are as follows: Washington Irving, "Diedrich Knickerbocker"; James Russell Lowell, "Hosea Biglow"; Isabella M. Alden, "Pansy"; Mrs. Jane C. Croly, "Jennie June"; Mary Abigail Dodge, "Gail Hamilton"; Samuel G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley"; Marietta Holley, "Josiah Allen's Wife"; Helen Hunt Jackson, "H. H."; Emily Judson, "Fanny Forester"; Mrs. George C. Riggs, "Kate Douglas Wiggin"; Sara J. Lippincott, "Grace Greenwood"; Donald G. Mitchell, "Ik Marvel"; Mary N. Murfree, "Charles Egbert Craddock"; Edgar Wilson Nye, "Bill Nye"; Sarah P. Par-ton, "Fanny Fern"; David R. Locke, "Petroleum V. Nasby"; William Taylor

Adams, "Oliver Optic"; Sarah C. Woolsey, "Susan Coolidge"; Henry W. Shaw, "Josh Billings"; Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain."

109. *Enoch Arden* was the hero of a narrative poem of the same name by Alfred Tennyson. *Enoch* and *Philip*,—the one, a poor sailor lad, the other, the son of the wealthiest man in an English sea-coast village,—were playmates of *Little Annie*, and rivals for her hand in early manhood. *Enoch* wins her. Shortly after marriage, poverty forces him to go on a long sea voyage. He is shipwrecked on an uninhabited island in the tropics, and spends many years in Crusoe-like solitude. Rescued at last by a passing vessel, he returns home to find *Annie* married to *Philip*. Unwilling to disturb her happiness he does not reveal his identity until his death.
110. *Adam Bede* is the titular hero of George Eliot's novel, "Adam Bede." He is a village carpenter of strenuous life and high ideals, who was closely patterned after the author's father. *Adam* falls in love with vain, pretty *Hetty Sorrel*, who is betrayed by the son of the wealthy squire of the village.
111. Richard Wightman is the author of the sentiment: "Friendship is the warp and

woof of human oneness; love is the dye and pattern which make the fabric splendid."

112. Robert Burns was the author of "Tam O'Shanter." According to his wife, Tam was "a blethering, blustering, drunken bellum."

113. John Greenleaf Whittier wrote the following beautiful lines in his poem, "Raphael":

We shape ourselves the joy or fear
Of which the coming life is made,
And fill our Future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.

114. Mill Grove Farm, on the banks of the Schuylkill River, in Pennsylvania, was the home of the naturalist, John James Audubon. Audubon was a native of New Orleans, Louisiana. He was the author of "The Birds of America," "Quadrupeds of America," and many other nature volumes.

115. Hans Christian Andersen said: "My life is a lovely story, happy and full of incident."

116. Washington Irving, among numerous other pseudonyms, used that of "Jonathan Oldstyle."

117. Charles Dudley Warner said: "It was Washington Irving, not Hendrick Hud-

son, who truly discovered the river (Hudson River) and gave it to us."

118. Alice Cary wrote the beautiful poem, "An Order for a Picture," which begins:

Oh, good painter, tell me true,
Has your hand the cunning to draw
Shapes of things that you never saw?
Aye? Well, here is an order for you.

119. Edward Everett Hale, in his poem, "Send Me!" wrote the words:

Be mine some simple service here below,—
To weep with those who weep, their joys to share,
Their pain to solace, or their burdens bear;
Some widow in her agony to meet;
Some exile in his new-found home to greet;
To serve some child of Thine, and so serve Thee,—
Lo, here am I! To such a work send me.

120. Ralph Waldo Emerson was the originator of the favorite motto, "Hitch your wagon to a star."
121. Shakespeare said, "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."
122. James Whitcomb Riley, when a newspaper correspondent, wrote a series of papers over the signature, "Benj. F. Johnson, of Boone."
123. George Du Maurier was the author of the famous novel, "Trilby."
124. Ellis Parker Butler wrote "Pigs Is Pigs."
125. George Cary Eggleston wrote a series of personal recollections of the Civil War

under the title, "A Rebel's Recollections."

126. Of Charles Battell Loomis, the American humorist, it has been said, "He saw life as through a glass—brightly."
127. Maurice Maeterlinck was the author of "The Blue Bird."
128. Gen. Lew Wallace wrote "Ben-Hur, A Tale of the Christ."
129. Meredith Nicholson was the author of "A Hoosier Chronicle."
130. "Lord, send a man like Bobbie Burns to sing the song o' steam," was the prayer of the dour old Scotchman, the engineer of Rudyard Kipling's "McAndrew's Hymn."
131. H. C. Bunner rebuked all friends who attempted to talk literary "shop" during the luncheon hour, with the words, "Let this hallowed hour with better thoughts be spent."
132. Thomas Dunn English wrote "Ben Bolt."
133. The "Clock House," at Marnhull, England, was the residence of Anne Warner French, the American novelist, at the time of her death, in 1913.
134. Samuel Merwin and Henry Kittell Webster wrote "Calumet K."
135. *Talbothays* was the farm where *Tess* met

Angel Claire, in Thomas Hardy's great novel, "Tess, of the D'Urbervilles."

136. Sarah Pratt McLean Greene first used Cape Cod as the scene of her stories, notably in "Cape Cod Folks" and "Vesty of the Basins." More recently Joseph C. Lincoln has dealt with the same section, the scenes of many of his novels being laid among the fisher-folk there.
137. Robert Hichens wrote "The Garden of Allah," by some critics said to contain the most beautiful descriptions of any novel extant. The Desert of Sahara in northern Africa is the scene of the story.
138. Wilkie Collins was the author of "The Moonstone."
139. Casa Guidi, Florence, Italy, was for many years the home of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the English poets. Here their only son was born, and here Elizabeth Barrett Browning died.
140. Richard Harding Davis wrote "Soldiers of Fortune."
141. Abraham Cahan first introduced the New York Ghetto into literature, in his book, "Yekl, a Tale of the New York Ghetto."
142. Melville D. Landon wrote over the signature, "Eli Perkins."
143. Robert J. Burdette, American humorist, was known as "the *Hawkeye* man," be-

cause he began his literary career as a reporter on the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*.

144. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote:

Whenever we cross a river at the ford,
If we would pass in safety, we must keep
Our eyes fixed steadfast on the shore beyond,
For if we cast them on the flowing stream,
The head swims with it; so if we would cross
The running flood of things here in this world,
Our souls must not look down, but fix their sight
On the firm land beyond

145. "Wieland" was considered "the first serious work of American letters." This novel was written by Charles Brockden Brown, and published in 1798.
146. Eugene Field wrote the beautiful poem entitled "Christmas Treasures."
147. *David Harum* was the hero of Edward Noyes Westcott's novel of the same name. He was a banker and dealer in horses in a village in central New York, who possessed a shrewdness, humor, and homely philosophy that tempered his utter lack of principle in horse-selling and horse-trading, and who rose to occasional heights of charity and self-abnegation of which he was bashfully reticent.
148. Charles Haddon Spurgeon was called the "Beecher of England."

149. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated into nineteen languages.
150. Helen Hunt Jackson wrote the following lines in her famed poem, "Spinning":
- Like a blind spinner in the sun,
I tread my days;
I know that all the threads will run
Appointed ways;
I know each day will bring its task,
And, being blind, no more I ask.
151. Robert Ingersoll said, "Love is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and the evening star."
152. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne were classmates at Bowdoin College.
153. Walt Whitman was the author of "O Captain! My Captain!" written on the death of Abraham Lincoln:
- "O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead."
154. Joan of Arc was the Maid of Orleans. Schiller wrote of her personality and

story in a drama, entitled "The Maid of Orleans." Robert Southey wrote a long epic poem, entitled "Joan of Arc."

155. James Russell Lowell, in the "Vision of Sir Launfal," wrote the following lines:

Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me.

156. Rudyard Kipling referred to Queen Victoria as "the widow at Windsor," in "Barrack-Room Ballads."
157. Theodore Parker, the great theologian and social reformer, said, "Each can have what inspiration each will take."
158. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was knighted because of his defense of the English government in his book, "The Great Boer War."
159. Terré's Tavern, in Paris, which William Makepeace Thackeray frequented when studying as an artist, is the scene of his famous ballad, "The Ballad of Bouillabaisse."
160. Toynbee Hall is a famous Whitechapel settlement house in the London slums. It was here that Jane Addams began her training for settlement work, and it was this house after which Hull House, Chicago, Illinois, was patterned.

161. Elizabeth Robins (Mrs. George R. Parkes) was the author of the novel, "My Little Sister."
162. William Makepeace Thackeray was born in Calcutta, India.
163. Paul Hamilton Hayne wrote the following in memory of Wilkie Collins:
- Yet I believe that kindly death
Reserved for him a welcoming shade—
It seems so natural for his soul
To meet a mystery unafraid.
164. Eden Phillpotts wrote "Widcombe Fair."
165. Charles Reade wrote "Peg Woffington."
166. F. Marion Crawford, Owen Wister, Arthur Train, and Reginald Wright Kauffman edited, in direct succession, the school magazine of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, while students there.
167. Joaquin Miller was called "the poet of the Sierras." He wrote a book of verse entitled, "Songs of the Sierras."
168. Mary Mapes Dodge, in "Hans Brinker, or, The Silver Skates," wrote a delightful story of life in Holland, yet she never had visited that land.
169. Louise Chandler Moulton wrote her first book, "This, That, and the Other," when but eighteen years of age.
170. Richard Watson Gilder had so great an admiration for Joseph Jefferson, that he

declared that he would rather be Jefferson than any other living person.

171. Ralph Waldo Emerson, in conversation with William Dean Howells, once referred to Edgar Allan Poe as "the jingle man."

172. John Hay was the Poet-Statesman.

173. Clarence Urmy was the author of the lines:

Not what we have, but what we use;
Not what we see, but what we choose—
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness
Not what we take but what we give;
Not what we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease.

174. Speaking of his poem, "Break, Break, Break," Tennyson said, "This melody of tears was made in a Lincolnshire lane at five o'clock in the morning, between blossoming hedges"; but the poet's thoughts were far away at Clevedon, where the body of his beloved friend, Arthur Hallam, lay buried by the sea. It was in memory of Hallam that the poem was written.

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

* * * * *

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.

175. Lord Byron wrote the famous Apostrophe to the Ocean, which begins:

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean, roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin,—his control
Stops with the shore,—upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown.

176. Edward Everett Hale, in speaking intimately of men and events toward the close of his life, said:

I recall old Major Melville. He used to be called "the last of the Boston Tea-party." Dr. Holmes made him the hero of his poem, "The Last Leaf."

"I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement-stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane."

177. James Russell Lowell says of success:

As for success, I ask no more than this,—
To bear unflinching witness to the truth,
All true whole men succeed: for what is worth
Success's name, unless it be the thought,
The inward surety, to have carried out
A noble purpose to a noble end.

178. Björnsterne Björnson was one of the greatest of Scandinavian poets, and was also novelist and dramatist. His poetry has beautiful life, not only among his

own people, but it has been translated into our own language. He was a great lover of nature. One of his favorite short poems is "The Tree."

179. Longfellow's beautiful and inspiring poem, "Excelsior," was written on the back of a note from Charles Sumner, and bears this explanation at its close: "September 28, 1841. Half past three o'clock, morning. Not to bed." Longfellow received his inspiration for the poem from the seal of the State of New York,—a shield with a rising sun and the motto in heraldic Latin, "Excelsior."

180. The following is William Henry Channing's "My Symphony":

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common; this is to be my symphony.

181. As Abraham Lincoln lay dying, Edwin M. Stanton, his great War Secretary, said, "Now he belongs to the ages." At that time, few or none comprehended the import of this saying. With the passing years, not statesmen alone nor Americans alone, but the world is beginning to see the truth of this tribute.

182. John Greenleaf Whittier was a devout Quaker, and hence was known as the Quaker Poet.
183. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward wrote several novels dealing with the religious life. Among them were "Gates Ajar," "Beyond the Gates," and "A Singular Life."
184. Josiah Gilbert Holland was the author of "Gradatim":

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

* * * * *

We rise by the things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

185. Thomas Hood was the author of the "Song of the Shirt." Hood was very susceptible to suffering, and the lives that the poor were forced to live, in his day, were to him almost unbearable:

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread,—
Stitch—stitch—stitch!

In poverty, hunger, and dirt;
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch—
Would that its tone might reach the rich!—
She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

186. Arnold von Winkelried, a name next to that of William Tell in the great struggle

for Swiss liberty, was the hero of James Montgomery's poem, "Make Way for Liberty!" The Swiss people were fighting to free their country from the oppressive rule of Austria. The well-trained Austrian cavalry met those brave Swiss mountaineers in the pass of Sempach, July 9, 1386. As the Austrians were unable to manage their horses to good advantage in the narrow pass, they dismounted and stood shoulder to shoulder, forming a human wall protected by the bristling line of spears pointed toward the Swiss patriots. At a certain moment, when the Swiss had repeatedly failed to break the serried ranks of the Austrian knights, a knight of the Unterwalden, Arnold von Winkelried by name, came to the rescue. Consigning his wife and children to the care of his comrades, he rushed toward the Austrian line, and gathering a number of spears against his breast, fell pierced through and through, thus opening the way for his patriot-comrades into the ranks of the enemy. The Swiss were victorious, the Austrians were driven from the land, and Switzerland was free.

"Make way for Liberty!" he cried:
Then ran, with arms extended wide,
As if his dearest friend to clasp;
Ten spears he swept within his grasp:

"Make way for Liberty," he cried.
Their keen points met from side to side;
He bowed among them like a tree,
And thus made way for liberty.

187. Thomas Campbell's poem, "Hohenlinden," was written in commemoration of the Battle of Hohenlinden, fought December 3, 1800, during one of Napoleon's campaigns. Charles A. Dana places this poem as one of the ten best poems in the English language, and it is certainly one of the best of war poems.

188. *Portia's* plea, from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," is as follows:

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'T is mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The thronèd monarch better than his crown;
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above the scepter'd sway;
It is enthronèd in the heart of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

189. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the author of "The Wonderful One-horse Shay."
190. *Tito Melema* in George Eliot's "Romola" is a beautiful young Greek, winning all hearts by the sweetness of his temper and the charm of his manner; loving most

things; hating nothing but pain, bodily or mental; never deliberately proposing to do anything cruel or base, but descending step by step into cruelty and baseness, simply because he tries to step away from everything unpleasant; and betraying every trust in him, simply because he cares solely for his own safety and pleasure. Among his victims are *Romola* and *Tessa*, both of whom he married, and *Baldassare*, whom eventually he strangles to death.

191. *Toby Fillpot* was the hero of "The Brown Jug," a favorite English drinking-song, written by Francis Fawkes.
192. Richard Wightman was the author of "Beyond the Threshold":

I have passed the door which opens into another year. The latch of the door was lifted for me by hands not my own. I could not stay in the old year any more, even if I tried. I loved its suns and its snows, and even its storms and darkness were good for me. I do not mind now the sting of the pain-dart which struck me, nor am I ashamed of the resultant scar. And then, sometimes, there was the touch of gentle hands and the kinship of understanding hearts! These were my wine in weariness. All that is past,—all save the memory of it and the effect of it; these abide, a part of the fiber of my latest self. But for this other year,—the strange, new one,—what? I ought not to ask. A veil is over its days, mercifully. I only know that I have essayed it; that it is but a little bit of the whole span of life, an annual unit in the sum of Time; and that in it lie my further adventure and opportunity. I shall go on. From their heights the stars will see me, the Earth will prove itself my friend all over again, and I shall meet my brothers on the way.

193. Meredith Nicholson said of James Whitcomb Riley: "He has always stood for clean and wholesome living, for mercy and kindness and a better day to-morrow. There is nothing in his poems that can comfort very much the man who hates his neighbor or who sees nothing good or beautiful in the world around him. The songs of Riley are the cheerful songs of a sincere and trusting heart."
194. Gene Stratton-Porter has immortalized the Limberlost in her books of fiction, including "Freckles," "A Girl of the Limberlost," "The Harvester," and her nature-book, "Moths of the Limberlost." She thus describes it:

In the beginning of the end a great swamp region lay in northeastern Indiana. Its head was in what is now Noble and De Kalb Counties, its body in Allen and Wells, and its feet in southern Adams and northern Jay. The Limberlost lies at the foot and was, when I settled near it, exactly as described in my books. The process of dismantling it was told in "Freckles" to start with, carried on in "A Girl of the Limberlost," and finished in "Moths of the Limberlost." Now it has so completely fallen prey to commercialism through devastation of lumbermen, oilmen, and farmers, that I have been forced to move my working territory and build a new cabin about seventy miles north, at the head of the swamp in Noble County, where there are many lakes, miles of unbroken marsh, and a far greater wealth of plant and animal life than existed during my time in the southern part.

195. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was the author of the beautiful poem, "The Sleep," the

refrain of which is the quotation from the Psalmist, "He giveth His beloved sleep." The poem begins:

Of all the thoughts of God that are
Borne inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep,
Now tell me if that any is,
For gift or grace, surpassing this—
"He giveth His beloved sleep?"

196. Clifford Harrison wrote the words:

To have done whatever had to be done;
To have turned the face of your soul to the sun;
To have made life better and brighter for one:
This is to have lived.

197. Confucius was the great Chinese philosopher and teacher. The name "Confucius" means "Great Teacher Kung." He lived from the year 551 B.C. to the year 478 B.C., and ever since has been worshiped as the greatest teacher and moralist of China. His moral code is preserved in the "Nine Books," which consist of the "Five Sacred Texts," compiled and published by Confucius from writings already extant, and the "Four Books of the Philosophers," which contain the writings of Confucius himself and his disciples.

198. Hans Christian Andersen was the "great Danish story-teller."

199. It is generally believed that Æsop was by birth a Phrygian, and lived as a slave in

Greece about six hundred years before Christ. Æsop's Fables are a group of short, pointed stories which have come down to us through twenty-five hundred years. It is thought that Æsop wrote them, but is not definitely known. He spent his last years at the court of Cræsus, the Lydian king.

200. *Jane Eyre* was the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's tale of the same title; *Marion Holcombe*, the heroine in Wilkie Collins's "The Woman in White"; *Rhoda Gale* was a character in Charles Reade's "A Woman-hater"; *Katerina Maslova*, the heroine in Count Tolstoy's "Resurrection"; and *Candida*, the heroine and title of a comedy by George Bernard Shaw.
201. Anthony Hope wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda."
202. Charles Warren Stoddard wrote his first verses under the name "Pip Pepperpod."
203. Jack London lived in the famed "Valley of the Moon," in Sonoma County, California. The scene of his great novel of the same title was laid here.
204. Edwin Markham wrote "The Man with the Hoe." Millet's great painting of like title was his inspiration for the verse.
205. John Muir, when a boy, was so fond of reading that he used to arise early in the morning and go down into the cellar of

his farm home, to keep warm, while he read his favorite books, Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, and the Bible.

206. David Belasco began his famous career as a playwright and producer by carrying a spear in a production of "Hamlet."
207. Edwin Markham began his career by teaching in southern California, where his school-room was a "spreading live-oak tree, his seats of logs."
208. Frank Norris began his career as a novelist while a freshman in the University of California.
209. Gertrude Atherton was born on Rincon Hill, San Francisco, California.
210. Kate Douglas Wiggin wrote her first book, "The Story of Patsey," in order that she might raise funds to open a free kindergarten for poor children.
211. Poe Cottage is located on Kingsbridge Road, Fordham, New York. Here Edgar Allan Poe wrote the poems "Annabel Lee," "Ulalume," "Eureka," "The Bells," and "For Annie"; also, the stories, "The Cask of Amontillado" and "The Domain of Arnheim." Here, also, the poet's beloved wife, Virginia Clemm Poe, died.
212. Greensboro, North Carolina, was the birthplace of William Sidney Porter, the

novelist, who wrote under the pen-name of "O. Henry."

213. At Chapter Coffee-house, Thomas Chatterton secured his famous suppers at a shilling each.
214. A. Conan Doyle wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles."
215. *Doone Valley*, in the Exmoor country, Somersetshire, England, is famous as the scene of the struggle between *John Ridd* and the sinister *Carver*, in Blackmore's great novel, "Lorna Doone."
216. Rudyard Kipling wrote "The Light that Failed."
217. In Charles Dickens's novel, "Little Dorrit," we learn of the famous Bleeding Heart Yard, which was at Holborn in London.
218. An old curiosity shop in Portsmouth Street, just off Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, is supposed to be the one immortalized by Charles Dickens, who made it the home of *Little Nell* and her Grandfather in his novel, "Old Curiosity Shop."
219. Thomas Gray, in his famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," wrote the words:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

220. Jerome K. Jerome was the author of "Three Men in a Boat."
221. Sir Gilbert Parker wrote "The Right of Way."
222. Sir James Barrie wrote "A Window in Thrums."
223. In Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" appear the lines:

God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine;
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

224. In 1616 Ben Jonson received the honor of a pension of one hundred marks from King James, who also wished to dub him knight because of his literary achievements, but the poet declined. Jonson thus became the first poet laureate, although the title was not officially conferred upon him and did not come into use until some time later.
225. Alfred Tennyson held the title of Poet Laureate longer than any other poet of England, that is, from 1850-1892.
226. Strand, Alvastra, Sweden, located on the great lake called the Vetter Sea, is the home of Ellen Key, the writer.
227. Frank Norris, who died at the age of thirty-two, wrote "The Pit" and "The Octo-

- pus," two distinctively American novels, intended to form with a third, "The Epic of the Wheat."
228. Will Carleton was termed the "poet of the natural man."
229. Justin M'Carthy, the author of "A History of Our Own Times," was the author also of "Dear Lady Disdain."
230. James Lane Allen has immortalized in his writings the blue-grass region of Kentucky. His best-known work is "A Kentucky Cardinal."
231. Alphonse Daudet wrote "Sapho."
232. Of Will Carleton it was said, "He died, aged sixty-seven, young in the joy of living,—almost juvenile in the earthly contentment he radiated."
233. William Morris said, "My work is the embodiment of my dreams,—to bring before men's eyes the image of the thing my heart is filled with."
234. Thomas Dixon, a native of Georgia, wrote "The Southerner."
235. To Amelia E. Barr was tendered, by the literary people of New York, a famous birthday dinner, known as the "Bow of Orange Ribbon" dinner,—this having been the title of her first successful novel.
236. William Dean Howells was the author of "Their Silver Wedding Journey."

237. George Meredith was the author of "The Adventures of Harry Richmond."
238. Lord Byron said:

Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar.
239. Andrew Lang said: "No man selecting a literary harem could possibly leave out Jane Austen's heroines, *Anne Eliot* and *Elizabeth Bennett*."
240. Maxim Gorky wrote "Twenty-six and One."
241. Elizabeth Cooper wrote "The Harim and the Purdah," a story of the lives of Oriental women.
242. Lord Edward George Bulwer-Lytton wrote "The Last Days of Pompeii."
243. James McNeil Whistler, F. Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Buchanan Read, and William Blake were all both artists and authors.
244. Andrew Lang, in speaking of Edgar Allan Poe, referred to him as "a gentleman among canaille."
245. Du Maurier wrote "Peter Ibbetson."
246. Matilda Hoffman was the *fiancée* of Washington Irving. She died of consumption at the age of eighteen years. Irving, ever true to her beloved memory, never married.

247. Jules Verne wrote "Michel Strogoff."
248. Rebecca Gratz, an American Jewess living in Philadelphia, and close friend of Matilda Hoffman, was the prototype of *Rowena* in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."
249. Clotilde Graves writes under the pen-name "Richard Dehan."
250. Beatrice Harraden wrote "Ships That Pass in the Night."
251. Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote "The Secret Garden."
252. George Eliot published her first book when thirty-six years of age, and in the next twenty years earned one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by her pen.
253. George Du Maurier wrote his masterpiece, "Trilby," when sixty years of age and almost blind.
254. Paul Fort has been called "the prince of poets of Paris."
255. Otsego Hall was the home of James Fenimore Cooper. It is located at Coopers-town, New York.
256. William Cullen Bryant lived at Cumming-ton, Massachusetts, in the Berkshire Hills.
257. Washington Allston, Anne Whitney, and Frederic Remington were all sculptors as well as authors.

258. Thomas Lawson, author of "Friday the Thirteenth," has a summer home, called "Dream Wold," at Egypt, near Scituate, Massachusetts.
259. Monticello, Virginia, was the home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and third President of the United States of America.
260. Whistler's residence, known as the "White House," was located on Cheyne Walk, London, England.
261. Robert Louis Stevenson was the renowned writer who sometimes signed his work with his initials, R. L. S.
262. Jean Webster was the author of the celebrated "Patty" stories.
263. Phoebus Apollo, the son of Jupiter and Latona, was the god of the sun, the patron of music and poetry, founder of cities, promoter of colonization, giver of good laws, the ideal of fair and manly youth, a pure and just god, requiring clean hands and pure hearts of those who worshiped him. He was one of the most beloved gods.
264. Villa Crawford was the home in Sorrento, Italy, of the American novelist, F. Marion Crawford.
265. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote the poem, "The Village Blacksmith," his in-

spiration being the little smithy which he passed daily on going to and from his home to his duties as professor in Harvard College.

266. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the author of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker-Hill Battle."
267. Alice Cary was the author of the beautiful poem, "Pictures of Memory," which begins:

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below.
* * * * *
I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that old dim forest
He lieth in peace asleep.

268. Washington Irving wrote "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
269. Frederick, Maryland, is noted as the burial-place of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
270. ✓ Swinburne called William Blake, the author of "Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience," the only poet of "supreme and simple poetic genius" of the eighteenth century.

271. Oliver Goldsmith, in "The Deserted Village," wrote the following lines, said to have referred to his own father, who was a village preacher:

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to Virtue's side.

272. William Cowper, in "Man's inhumanity to Man," said:

My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled.

273. "The Canterbury Tales" is a collection of stories written at different times but put together, probably, toward the close of Chaucer's life. A number of pilgrims, who are going on horseback to the shrine of Saint Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, meet at the Tabard Inn in Southwark, a suburb of London. The jolly host of the Tabard, *Harry Baily*, proposes that each of the company shall, on their way to Canterbury, tell two tales, and two more on the way back; and that the one who tells the best shall have a supper at the cost of the rest, when they return. He himself accompanies them in the capacity of judge and reporter.

274. Edmund Spenser's own marriage song, written by him to crown his series of "Amoretti," or love sonnets, was called "Epithalamion," and is said to be the

most splendid hymn of triumphant love in the English language.

275. "Atalanta in Calydon" is considered by many critics the masterpiece of Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet. It is a lyric drama.
276. Dr. Samuel Johnson said: "The wine of Bacon's writings is dry wine."
277. Horace Walpole dwelt in a castle on famed Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, England, where he made a collection of ancient armor, illuminated manuscripts, and bric-a-brac of all kinds.
278. Of Hans Christian Andersen it was said: "His dominant trait was an insatiable ambition, to which he owed all the joys and all the sorrows of his life."
279. Roycroft Inn, at East Aurora, New York, was founded by Elbert Hubbard, widely known as "The Fra," the author of the famous "Little Journeys." It is a center of literary culture, and is a communistic colony, to which all people are welcome.
280. William Knox was a Scottish poet, known personally to Sir Walter Scott but to the world only by this one poem, the first stanza of which is:

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

This was the favorite poem of Abraham Lincoln, who came across it in early manhood.

281. Jeffrey Farnol has chosen Kent, England, as the setting for his popular works of fiction.
282. Alfred Noyes wrote "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern."
283. Austin Strong, author of "The Exile," "The Little Father of the Wilderness," and other plays, is a step-grandson of Robert Louis Stevenson.
284. Hauteville House, at St. Peter Port on the island of Guernsey, is famed as having been the home of Victor Hugo.
285. Thomas Carlyle said, "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company."
286. Robert Louis Stevenson, when asked the date of his birth, gave the date of his wedding, as he "had only then begun to live."
287. Elbert Hubbard said, "We are all children in the kindergarten of God."
288. Arthur Schopenhauer has been called "the great apostle of pessimism."
289. Vailima was the Samoan home of Robert Louis Stevenson.
290. Keilhau was the home of Froebel, the great originator of the kindergarten.

291. Henry David Thoreau was termed the "ideal idealist."
292. Walt Whitman said, "I find letters from God dropped in the street, and every one is signed by God's name."
293. Margaret Fuller Ossoli, with her husband and child, perished in a ship off Fire Island, New York.
294. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote "The Blithedale Romance."
295. Robert Burns wrote "Auld Lang Syne."
296. Maurice Maeterlinck, the greatest living Belgian poet and dramatist, wrote a book of observations, called, "The Life of the Bee."
297. Of William Wordsworth it has been said, "He was something of a Quaker in poetry, and loved the sober drabs and grays of life."
298. Elbert Hubbard, and his wife, Alice Hubbard, both writers, and the founders of Roycroft Inn, East Aurora, New York, perished in the destruction of the *Lusitania*, a passenger ship torpedoed by the Germans in 1915.
299. William Billings, a Boston tanner, wrote the first hymns and music of any kind in America. His "New England Psalm Singer" was published in Boston in 1770.

300. The Russian national hymn is entitled, "God, Protect the Czar." The words were written by the poet, Vasili Joukovski, and the music by Colonel Alexis von Lyoff, an army officer, in 1830.
301. Robert Louis Stevenson was the author of the following prayer:
- When the day returns, return to us, our sun and comforter, and call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor—eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.
302. Channing, the poet, said of Henry David Thoreau, "Give him sunshine and a handful of nuts, and he has enough."
303. Henry Drummond was the author of "The Greatest Thing in the World,"—by which he meant Love.
304. Thomas Nelson Page, Walter Hines Page, and Henry Van Dyke were all men of letters, and all representatives of the United States at foreign courts at the same time.
305. Thomas Nelson Page has been termed "the Boswell of the old-time negro."
306. James Whitcomb Riley is said to have made five hundred dollars a word on his celebrated poem, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine."
307. Of Kate Douglas Wiggin it has been said, "The mantle of Louisa M. Alcott has fallen upon her."

308. Lord Byron said, after the publication of "Childe Harold," "I awoke one morning and found myself famous."
309. Alice French writes under the pen-name of "Octave Thanet."
310. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gaskell wrote "Cranford," which is said to be the best description of village life extant.
311. Henry Ward Beecher sold a slave from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, that its new master might free it.
312. The "Old Corner Bookstore" was a little book store at the corner of School and Washington Streets, in Boston, where the literary men of Longfellow's day were wont to gather for "shop talk." Here occurred some of the most wonderful discussions by men of letters that have ever been chronicled.
313. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was the author of "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," by some critics pronounced the best work of fiction Dr. Mitchell wrote.
314. Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland in "Bitter-Sweet" wrote:
- Hearts, like apples, are hard and sour,
Till crushed by pain's resistless power.
315. Margaret Deland wrote "The Iron Woman."

316. Edna Ferber's first book, "Dawn O'Hara," was rescued from the wastebasket by her mother, who, on reading it, insisted that it be sent to a publisher. This was done, and the hitherto newspaper woman was launched on a successful career as a novelist.
317. Mary E. Waller was the author of "The Wood-carver of 'Lympus."
318. *Abe Martin* is the character sobriquet under which Frank McKinney Hubbard, an Indianapolis (Indiana) newspaper man, writes. "Kin" Hubbard is one of our best-known humorists, and, besides *Abe Martin*, has given us *Fern Lippincut* and other entertaining characters.
319. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was the author of the lines:

And when you think of this, remember too
'T is always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

They are found in *The Poet's Tale*,
"The Birds of Killingworth," among
the "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

320. *Ramona* was the heroine of the novel of that title, written by Helen Hunt Jackson. An orphan, *Ramona* is raised as foster-sister to *Felipe Moreno*, whose mother is passionately devoted to him, but who is only coldly just to *Ramona*.

The boy grows to love her; she has only sisterly affection for him. A mission Indian, *Alessandro*, shows her what love means,—a love which *Señora Moreno* holds to be an insult. The couple elope to be married, and to undergo frightful experiences, which kill *Alessandro* and throw *Ramona*, a wreck, back into the arms of loyal and devoted *Felipe*, who finally marries her.

321. "Green Peace" was the early Boston home of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe and his wife, Julia Ward Howe.
322. "Quillcote," Hollis, Maine, is the summer home of Kate Douglas Wiggin.
323. Laura E. Richards founded the celebrated Boys' Howe Clubs in honor of her father, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe.
324. Hull House is the most renowned social settlement house of the United States. It is located on South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois, and is the outcome of the work of Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr.
325. Nixon Waterman is the writer of the poem, "Christmas as It Used to Be."
326. Jane Addams wrote "Twenty Years at Hull House."
327. Washington Irving wrote a book entitled "Bracebridge Hall." Herein he de-

scribes a Christmas visit to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, Scotland.

328. Ella Flagg Young, for years superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, was the first woman elected to the presidency of the National Educational Association of the United States.
329. Manchester, a suburb of Allegheny (now extinct), was the original *Old Chester* of Margaret Deland's stories.
330. Kate Douglas Wiggin was the author of "The Old Peabody Pew."
331. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was the author of the lines:

'T is easy enough to be pleasant—
When life flows on like a song;
But the man worth while is the man who can smile,
When everything goes dead wrong.

332. Adelaide Anne Procter was the daughter of the poet and essayist, Bryan Waller Procter ("Barry Cornwall"). Charles Dickens, in his introduction to Miss Procter's poems, told of receiving, as editor of *Household Words*, some distinctive poetry from a "Miss Mary Berwick." More than six months from the time he began to publish "Miss Berwick's" poetry, he took with him the Christmas number of the magazine as he was going to dine with his friend, "Barry Cornwall." He said: "I re-

marked, as I laid it on the drawing-room table, that it contained a very pretty poem, written by a certain 'Miss Berwick.' Next day brought me the disclosure that I had so spoken of the poem to the mother of its writer, in its writer's presence."

333. In Boston, in the early '80's, were held assemblages of the Ladies' Social Club. Among those taking part, either by readings or lectures, were Agassiz, Emerson, Greene, Whipple, Clarke, and Edward Everett Hale. It was ironically styled the "Brain Club," and died many years later, because, according to one ex-member, "the newer members brought into it too much supper and stomach, and no brain at all."
334. Fitz-Greene Halleck was the author of "Marco Bozzaris."
335. McDonald Clarke, who lived in New York, was familiarly known as "the mad poet."
336. Richard Watson Gilder was known as "the poet of celestial passion," because one of his books of poetry was called "The Celestial Passion."
337. *Sir Anthony Absolute* is a character in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals."
338. Margaret Fuller Ossoli was called "the American sibyl."

339. Mary S. Terhune writes under the pen-name, "Marion Harland."
340. "Pigeon-Roost-in-the-Woods" is the Indiana home of Bruce Calvert, nature-lover, philosopher, editor, and writer-father of "The Open Road," and husband of Mme. Gulbrandsen-Calvert, the "Norwegian nightingale."
341. "The Holt" was the one-time home of Frank R. Stockton.
342. The "good, faithful, young Jersey woman," alluded to by Walt Whitman, was Mrs. Davis, the housekeeper who so long cared for his home and, to use his own phrase, took "vigilant care" of him.
343. "Cherry Croft," at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, is the home of Amelia E. Barr.
344. Nathaniel Hawthorne was the author of "A Rill from the Town Pump."
345. Myrtle Reed wrote "A Spinner in the Sun."
346. Jack London visited the slums of London, England, lived there for some weeks, just as its inhabitants live, and summed up his observations and experiences in a book entitled "The Abyss."
347. John Burroughs, the naturalist, has a woodland camp, called "Woodchuck Lodge," at Roxbury, New York.

348. Abraham Lincoln made practical use of the classic motto:

In essentials unity, in doubtful matters liberty, in all things charity.

349. Thomas Carlyle said, "The true university, these days, is a collection of books."
350. The lanterns spoken of in "Paul Revere's Ride" were hung in the steeple of "Old North," Christ's Church, Salem Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
351. Sidney Lanier wrote "The Marshes of Glynn."
352. Alexander Pope's mother, when absent from him, sent him daily letters, which always closed with the words, "I send you my daily prayers, and I bless you, dearie."
353. "She Stoops to Conquer," Oliver Goldsmith's best comedy, is based on a boyhood exploit,—a night spent by young Oliver in a private house to which he had been directed by a practical joker, who assured him it was an inn. From this suggestion of a plot Goldsmith developed the laughable situations and incidents of the comedy.
354. Washington Irving said: "Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it."

355. Swinburne, who died in 1909, was, at the close of the nineteenth century, the last of the group of English poets of the first rank, among whom were Tennyson, Browning, Landor, Arnold, Rossetti, and Morris.
356. "Buff Cottage" was the country home of Josiah Gilbert Holland.
357. "Idlewild" on the Hudson River, New York, was the last home of Nathaniel Parker Willis, where he died in 1867.
358. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "A tart temper never mellows with age."
359. John Greenleaf Whittier spoke of himself as "a shy lad in homespun clothes of Quaker cut."
360. Charles Dudley Warner was the author of "Back-Log Studies."
361. Rudyard Kipling was termed "the great Avatar of Vishnuland."
362. Ray Stannard Baker writes under the pseudonym of "David Grayson."
363. Henry James, a novelist and an American, after residing in England many years, became a British subject at the outbreak of the present European War, in order to throw the weight of his influence with England.
364. Walt Whitman was the writer of "Tomb Blossoms."

365. Overlooking Long Island Sound, near Glen Cove and the entrance to Hempstead Harbor, was "Dosoris," the island home of Charles A. Dana.
366. John Godfrey Saxe was called "the American Hood."
367. Bayard Taylor was the author of "The Masque of the Gods," which he considered his best literary work.
368. At the corner of New and Wall Streets, New York City, was a store of one Wiley, a publisher, whose back room, called the "Den" by James Fenimore Cooper, was the meeting-place of a coterie of famous literary men of that time, including Halleck, Dunlap, Percival, Paulding, and many others. It was from this room that Richard Henry Dana issued his periodical, "The Idle Man," and it was to him that the manuscript of Bryant's famous "Thanatopsis" was submitted. This corner is now occupied by a large office building.
369. Fanny Crosby, the famous writer of hymns, was blind.
370. Emerson called Elizabeth Hoar, "Elizabeth the Wise."
371. Frank Sanborn, one of the great literary lights of Concord, Massachusetts, said, "I have swum with Alcott in Thoreau's

- Cove, with Thoreau in the Assabet, with Channing in every water of Concord."
372. "The Perch" was the home of Mrs. Kemble-Butler, in the Berkshire Hills.
373. "Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) was called "the Yankee Solomon."
374. "Leaves of Grass" by Walt Whitman, first published in 1855 and added to in later editions, is acknowledged to be the most original book of poetry in American literature.
375. Thomas Babington Macaulay wrote "Lays of Ancient Rome."
376. Sir Walter Scott wrote "The Lady of the Lake."
377. Matthew Arnold was the author of "Sohrab and Rustum."
378. *Alsatia* was the name given in the sixteenth century to Whitefriars, a London precinct formerly just outside the city walls, where outlaws found immunity from arrest. It is described in Sir Walter Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."
379. Alfred Austin, a Poet Laureate of England, was for ten years the editor of the *National Review*.
380. Edgar Allan Poe was voted a tablet in the Hall of Fame of New York University.
381. Joseph Rodman Drake, an American poet of great promise, died at the early age of

- twenty-five years. He wrote "The American Flag."
382. Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote "Pan in Wall Street."
383. *Lady Penelope Penfeather* was an eccentric lady in Sir Walter Scott's "St. Ronan's Well." She was a lady of fashion, who, being cured of some imaginary complaint by the waters of St. Ronan's Spring, brought celebrity to the place, posed as its tutelary divinity, and attracted thither "painters and poets and philosophers and men of science, and lecturers and foreign travelers and adventurers," and was not herself discovered "to be a fool unless when she set up for being remarkably clever."
384. Sterne was the author of the words, "The way to fame is like the way to Heaven,—through much tribulation."
385. The three volumes in which Ruskin may be termed an art critic are, "Modern Painters," "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "The Stones of Venice."
386. Radishtchev was Russia's first political writer. Under the title of a "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow," he attacked serfdom, absolute government, and even religion, for which he was condemned to death and exiled to Siberia. On the coronation of Alexander he was

fully pardoned, becoming a member of the legislative commission of 1801. A year later he committed suicide.

387. John Greenleaf Whittier earned the money to pay his expenses at Haverhill Academy by making shoes during the evenings and on Saturdays and holidays.
388. The two "bachelor poets" of America were John Greenleaf Whittier and James Whitcomb Riley.
389. Henry James has been called "America's greatest realist."
390. Maarten Maartens, who wrote "God's Fool" and "The Greater Glory," is a Dutch novelist who has written all his works in English.
391. William Vaughn Moody, the Chicago poet, was the author of an "Ode in Time of Hesitation," pronounced by critics to be his best work. Moody died at an early age.
392. Greenfield, Indiana, is notable as the birthplace and childhood home of James Whitcomb Riley.
393. Eugene Field was Chicago's most popular poet.
394. Mary Johnston has been termed "the historian of the South," because of the accuracy of her historical novels.
395. Zona Gale wrote "Mothers to Men."

396. William Sidney Porter ("O. Henry") said: "Rule One of story-writing is to write stories that please yourself. There is no Rule Two."
397. Edith Wharton owns a handsome villa at Lenox, Massachusetts, built in the Italian style.
398. "Kate Douglas Wiggin," said *The Spectator*, London, England, "is one of the most successful ambassadors between America and Great Britain." This tribute was paid soon after the appearance of her "Penelope" books.
399. Booth Tarkington wrote "A Gentleman from Indiana."
400. Irving Bacheller said, "Every one of yesterday is dead, and only those of to-day are living; to-morrow should be Paradise."
401. The grave of Thomas Hood is marked by a stone bought by public subscription.
402. Gad's Hill Place, London, England, was the home of Charles Dickens.
403. "The Knoll," Ambleside, England, was the one-time home of Harriet Martineau.
404. "Boz" was the pen-name of Charles Dickens.
405. Robert Burns was called the "Ayrshire plowman."

406. Shelley wrote "Adonais," one of the greatest elegies, in memory of John Keats, the author of "Endymion" and "Hyperion."
407. "Ian Maclaren" (Rev. John Watson) was the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."
408. John Keats, in "Endymion," said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
409. Robert Bridges, the present Poet Laureate of England, was spoken of by a newspaper editor as "the little old doctor who sometimes wrote poetry."
410. Maria Thompson Daviess has immortalized Harpeth Valley in her fiction. This beautiful valley is located in Tennessee, a short distance from the city of Nashville.
411. "Markland" is the home of Albert Bigelow Paine. The land, near Redding, Connecticut, on which this home stands, was presented to Paine by Mark Twain shortly before his death. Paine is Twain's official biographer.
412. *Fuzzy-Wuzzy* was the hero of one of the "Barrack-Room Ballads" of Rudyard Kipling, in which *Tommy Atkins* voices his admiration for the "big, black, boundin' beggar" in the Soudan Expeditionary Force, who fought and "broke the square."

413. John Greenleaf Whittier wrote "In School Days."
414. Mitre Tavern in Fleet Street, London, was a favorite dining-place of Johnson and Boswell.
415. Regarding the writing of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" Edward Gibbon said: "It was at Rome on the fifteenth of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing Vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind."
416. William Blake was called "the English mystic."
417. Charles Sumner, on July 4, 1845, delivered an oration in Boston, on "The True Grandeur of Nations," which made him famous. This was an eloquent protest against war, and received widespread attention in both the United States and Europe.
418. Alfred Tennyson was pronounced "one of the finest-looking men in the world."
419. George William Curtis said of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, "He is the poet of the household, of the fireside, of the universal home feeling."
420. Allan Cunningham, a Scottish poet, was the author of "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing

- Sea," pronounced by critics one of the finest sea songs ever written.
421. George Gordon, Lord Byron, fell heir to his title at ten years of age.
422. William Black, the popular Scottish novelist, was the author of "A Princess of Thule."
423. Typee was a valley of the island of Nukahiva among the Marquesas Islands, where Herman Melville, the writer, was detained for four months by cannibals. His story, "Typee," deals with his experiences there.
424. Oliver Wendell Holmes makes one of his characters in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" say: "Boston Statehouse is the hub of the solar system."
425. William Cullen Bryant wrote "To a Fringed Gentian."
426. Margaret Deland, Mary Wilkins Freeman, and Alice Brown are famed for their true depiction of life in New England.
427. Eugene Field was termed "a genuine humorist by the grace of God."
428. Fishkill was the scene of the imprisonment of *Harvey Birch* of Cooper's "Spy," and was the home of Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend, author of "Distaff and Spindle," a book of sonnets.

429. Carscallen Villa, at Upper Nyack, New York, was the mansion in which Winston Churchill completed his manuscript of "Richard Carvel."
430. "The Squirrels" was for ten years the parsonage home of Rev. E. P. Roe, the "novelist-preacher." It is located a little below West Point, New York.
431. Marion Harland was the writer of "Common Sense in the Household."
432. Ernest Thompson Seton is the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known."
433. Frederic Remington, of New York, was famed for his pictures of Indian life, done with pen, brush, and chisel, for he was sculptor and painter as well as author.
434. Swinburne lived at Putney Hill, near London, during the last thirty years of his life, and with him lived his friend, Theodore Watts-Dunton, who is also a poet and critic.
435. James Russell Lowell in his poem, "Columbus," said:
- Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts.
436. Lord Francis Bacon wrote "The New Atlantis," an allegory. The name is that of a mythical island said to be situated in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

437. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the English poet, was born at Ottery Saint Mary, Devonshire, England.
438. Father Damien was a missionary priest from Belgium, who went to Molokai to care for a colony of lepers and to try to make their lives less wretched. Here he lived until his death. Robert Louis Stevenson was greatly interested in the work of Father Damien, and was most indignant that some of the inhabitants of Hawaii did not appreciate the work and sacrifices of the good father as they should. He wrote an open letter to the public regarding this, which appears in one of his books.
439. Josiah Gilbert Holland, in his poem, "Wanted," was the author of the lines:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready
hands.
440. Virginia Woodward Cloud was the author of "Down Durly Lane and Other Ballads." This book contains some of the brightest verse ever written for children.
441. Matthew Arnold, the English poet, was born at Laleham, England.
442. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State of England, was called "the great Commoner."

443. Domrémy, Lorraine, France, is notable for having been the birthplace of Joan of Arc, "The Maid of Orleans."
444. Robert Bridges, the present Poet Laureate of England, is the author of the following lines:

Gird on thy sword, O man, thy strength endue,
In fair desire thine earth-born joy renew.
Live thou thy life beneath the making sun
Till Beauty, Truth, and Love in thee are one.

445. Alexander Pope spoke of Francis Bacon as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."
446. "James Otis" was the pen-name of James Otis Kaler, an American writer of books for young people.
447. Henrik Ibsen, a noted Norwegian poet and playwright, was born at Skien, Norway.
448. Cecil John Rhodes was a South African statesman, who was born in England. He amassed a great fortune in diamond mines at Kimberley, Africa, and left a large part of his money to establish the Rhodes Scholarships. These scholarships are awarded by competitive examinations. Rhodes died in Cape Town in 1902.
449. Andrew Lang was born in Selkirk, Scotland, in 1844. He was a writer of poems, stories, and popular fiction.

450. Maria Susanna Cummins was the author of "The Lamplighter."
451. "The Light of Asia," a poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, deals with the life and teachings of Siddârtha, or Gautama, the Hindu Buddha.
452. Sir James Matthew Barrie, the Scottish novelist, lives at Kirriemuir, Scotland. He is the author of "The Little Minister."
453. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the celebrated English novelist, was the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby fame, and a niece of the poet, Matthew Arnold.
454. Helen Keller, the writer, was born deaf, dumb, and blind.
455. Mary Lyon, the teacher and scholar, was the founder of the first school for the higher education of women in the United States: Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, Holyoke, Massachusetts.
456. Matthew Arnold said: "Poetry is simply the most beautiful, impressive, and widely effective mode of saying things, and hence its importance."
457. Shakespeare was termed England's "myriad-minded" genius.
458. Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor."

459. John Greenleaf Whittier was the author of the lines :

O brother man ! fold to thy heart thy brother ;
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there ;
To worship rightly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.

460. On the college campus of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has been erected a monument on which are carved the memorable words of Horace Mann, in his last commencement address to the students of the college, of which he had been president for seven years: "I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts these, my parting words: Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."
461. The grave of Wendell Phillips is in Milton, Massachusetts, where he and his wife often spent their vacations.
462. George Washington Cable is famous for the pictures of Creole life in New Orleans which are given in his novels.
463. Dr. Johnson said of Robert Burton's "The Anatomy of Melancholy," "It is the only book that ever took me out of bed two hours sooner than I wished to rise."
464. Sir Walter Raleigh, distinguished writer and traveler, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, was beheaded by James I.

465. Edmund Spenser, author of the "Faery Queen," was spoken of as "one of the very diamonds of Her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) court."
466. Shakespeare was called "the sweet swan of Avon."
467. Jeremy Taylor was called the "Shakespeare of theological literature."
468. John Milton said:
- The childhood shows the man
As morning shows the day.
469. Will's Coffee-house was the public house in which John Dryden spent much of his time because of domestic unhappiness.
470. Edward Young said, "Too low they build, who build beneath the stars."
471. "The general purpose of this paper," said *The Tatler*, "is to expose the false arts of life, to pull off the disguises of cunning, vanity, and affectation, and to recommend a general simplicity in our dress, our discourse, and our behavior."
472. Charles Lamb was called "the genial Charles."
473. Captain John Byron, the father of George Gordon, Lord Byron, the poet, was called "Mad Jack."
474. William Wordsworth said:

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

475. Ralph Waldo Emerson said:

All my hurts
My garden spade can heal. A woodland walk,
A quest of river-grapes, a mocking thrush,
A wild-rose, a rock-loving columbine,
Salve my worst wounds.

476. "Owen Meredith" said:

No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

477. Jean Ingelow wrote "Songs of Seven."

478. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was honored by the English people to the extent of having his bust placed in Westminster Abbey as a memorial to him.

479. Thomas Carlyle once said to Thomas Babington Macaulay, "Well, any one can see that you are an honest, good sort of a fellow, made out of oatmeal."

480. Jean Ingelow wrote the lines:

Take Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then will she come and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in thy furrows; ay,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad,—
Joy is the grace we say to God.

481. *George Bendish* is the hero of Maurice Hewlett's novel, "Bendish, A Study in Prodigality," and is obviously patterned after Lord Byron.

482. Jonathan Swift applauded Alexander Pope for his sarcasm, and said, "When you think of the world, give it one more lash at my request."
483. Dr. Johnson said of Edmund Burke, "If a man were to go by chance at the same time with Burke under a shed to shun a shower, he 'would say, 'This is an extraordinary man.'"
484. William Cowper said, "At fifty years I commenced as an author. It is a whim that has served me longest and best, and will probably be my last."
485. Robert Burns was called "Scotia's Bard."
486. Thomas Moore said, "Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal."
487. Percy B. Shelley was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Bay of Spezia.
488. John Keats dictated the following inscription for his gravestone a few days before his death: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water."
489. John Wilson, better known as Professor Wilson from his occupying the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, or as "Christopher North" in his writings, lived in his early married life at Elleray on the banks of Lake Windermere, near Wordsworth and De Quincey.

490. At Lasswade, near Edinburgh, in a cottage once occupied by Scott, was the home of Thomas De Quincey for the last sixteen years of his life.
491. Hannah More said of Macaulay, "The quantity of reading Tom has poured in, and the quantity of writing he has poured out, is astonishing."
492. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote "Aurora Leigh."
493. Alfred Tennyson said, "I am a part of all that I have met."
494. Edgar Allan Poe was the son of an actress.
495. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote his beautiful poem, "The Dirge," in memory of his two brothers.
496. Emerson said, "Live as on a mountain. Let men see, let them know a real man, who lives as he was meant to live."
497. Will Levington Comfort wrote "Down Among Men."
498. Three sisters, all of whom wrote novels, were Charlotte Brontë Nichols, who wrote "Jane Eyre," Emily Brontë, who wrote "Wuthering Heights," and Anne Brontë, who wrote "Agnes Grey."
499. Thomas Babington Macaulay said, "An acre of Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia."

500. Charles Dickens wrote "The Cricket on the Hearth."
501. John Burroughs said of Bergson: "He is a philosopher upon whom the spirits of both literature and science have descended."
502. Alice Cary said:

We are immortal now and here,
Our fear is all we have to fear.
503. Sidney Lanier was called "the beloved poet of Georgia."
504. Cervantes said, "What is good is never too abundant."
505. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, at one time Prime Minister of England, first gained recognition as the author of novels, among which were "Vivian Grey," "Contarini Fleming," and "Henrietta Temple."
506. "The Pilgrim's Progress" was the great allegory written while its author, John Bunyan, was imprisoned in Bedford jail because of his religious faith.
507. Concord, Massachusetts, in its public library has an alcove devoted to the works of the literary people of the town.
508. William Ellery Channing, the poet, said of A. Bronson Alcott, "I never meet that man without being cheered."

509. Shakespeare is the author of the line, "No legacy is so rich as honesty."
510. Chateaubriand, before the outbreak of the French Revolution, traveled in America and wrote graphically of American scenery and Indian life.
511. Jane Austen was contemporary with Scott, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, and wrote novels of English country life, among which are the titles, "Pride and Prejudice," "Northanger Abbey," "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," and "Mansfield Park."
512. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in the Sicilian's Tale, "The Bell of Atri," among the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," wrote the couplet:
- Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds,
Of flowers of chivalry and not of weeds.
513. John Hay was the author of "Castilian Days."
514. John Greenleaf Whittier, in "First-Day Thoughts," said:
- And, as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I may walk therein.
515. The English people called Joaquin Miller "the American Byron."
516. Theodore Roosevelt called William Dean Howells "the greatest novelist of our age."

517. Alfred Tennyson, in "In Memoriam," was the author of the lines:

Unto thee is given
A life that bears immortal fruit,
In those great offices that suit
The full-grown energies of heaven.

518. Alfred Noyes is said to be the most popular of living English poets.
519. Jacob Riis was the author of "How the Other Half Lives."
520. The *Snark* was a small boat built by, and under the personal direction of, Jack London, the novelist, which he navigated through the Pacific Ocean and the South Seas of Australia on a cruise afterward described in his volume entitled, "The Cruise of the *Snark*." His wife, Charmian Kittredge London, also wrote a volume descriptive of the cruise, under the caption, "The Log of the *Snark*."
521. James Whitcomb Riley, our beloved "Hoosier Poet," said of his work, "I don't do it. I'm only the willow through which the whistle comes."
522. Three notable Scotch writers of the present day who have written stories of Scotch life are: Ian Maclaren, who wrote: "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," Samuel R. Crockett, who wrote "The Stickit Minister," and James M. Barrie, who wrote "The Little Minister."

523. Trinity Church, Boston, Massachusetts, is declared to be the most picturesque structure in America.
524. Joaquin Miller said, "My cradle was a covered wagon, pointed West."
525. Charles F. Lummis, in 1895, organized the Landmarks Club to raise funds for the preservation of the old Franciscan Missions of California.
526. Jack London, in his youth, gained the title of "the boy orator" because of his curbstone speeches on socialism, in Oakland, California.
527. George Herbert was called "the poet of things divine."
528. Eugene Field wrote "The Sugar-plum Tree."
529. Dr. Maria Montessori has been termed "the modern Froebel."
530. Paul Laurence Dunbar wrote "Poems of Cabin and Field."
531. Joseph Addison, the English poet and essayist, married the Countess-dowager of Warwick.
532. Thomas Gray in his famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" wrote the lines:

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

533. Oliver Goldsmith has been termed "the most beloved of English writers."

534. William Cowper died insane.

535. In Fitz-Greene Halleck's tribute to Robert Burns occur these lines :

Pilgrims, whose wandering feet have pressed
The Switzer's snow, the Arab's sand,
Or trod the piled leaves of the West,
My own green forest land,

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings not of earth,
His fields and streams among.

536. Alexander Pope has been called "the father of epigram."

537. Thomas Hood in his poem, "I Remember, I Remember," wrote:

I remember, I remember,
The fir-trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 't is little joy
To know I'm further off from heaven
Than when I was a boy.

538. Of Samuel Taylor Coleridge it was said,
"He was of imagination all compact."

539. The two greatest American writers of Colonial times were Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards.

540. Herbert Kaufman, in his poem, "The Kingdom of If," wrote the following lines:

There's a wonderful country, the Kingdom of If,
And it lies in the Valley of Dreams.
'Neath the bluest of skies, where the sun never dies;
It has gold for its oceans and streams.
There's never a storm and there's never a cloud,
And there's never a grief nor a woe,
And there's never a heart that in sorrow is bowed,
By the banks where the golden streams flow.

541. James Fenimore Cooper wrote "The Last of the Mohicans."
542. George William Curtis, who was famous as the editor of *Putnam's Magazine* and *Harper's Weekly*, wrote "Prue and I."
543. Thomas Hughes wrote "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and "Tom Brown at Oxford." When he was a pupil at Rugby, Dr. Thomas Arnold was its famous head master.
544. Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, is notable for having been the place of worship of George Washington and of Robert E. Lee.
545. Dinah Maria Mulock Craik was the author of "The Little Lame Prince."
546. Stanley Weyman wrote "The House of the Wolf."
547. John Stuart Mill said: "The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so

long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it."

548. Walt Whitman is the author of the words: "Rise after rise bow the phantoms behind me," in his poem that begins, "I am an acme of things accomplished."
549. Washington Irving was spoken of as "the first ambassador whom the New World of letters sent to the Old."
550. Lord Byron said, "I could not write upon anything, without some personal experience and foundation."
551. The most popular of all of Percy Bysshe Shelley's lyric poems is the ode "To a Skylark."
552. William Cullen Bryant suffered the paralytic stroke which caused his death, on the occasion of his speech at the unveiling of a statue in honor of the Italian patriot, Mazzini, in Central Park, New York.
553. Six of the prominent men of letters who resided at Concord, Massachusetts, were Emerson, Hawthorne, Alcott, Channing, Thoreau, and Sanborn.
554. William Cullen Bryant wrote his masterpiece, "Thanatopsis," when but eighteen years of age.
555. James Russell Lowell said of Thomas Carlyle, "With the gift of song, he would

have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer."

556. Paul Laurence Dunbar was America's greatest colored poet.
557. Booker T. Washington was America's greatest colored educator.
558. A. Bronson Alcott wrote "Concord Days."
559. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "Fear is an instructor of great sagacity, and the herald of all revolutions."
560. James Russell Lowell wrote "A Fable for Critics."
561. King's Chapel was the first Episcopal church in Boston, and the second building still stands at the corner of Tremont and School Streets. It was immortalized in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." Under the rectorship of Rev. James Freeman the church became the first Unitarian Church in America.
562. John Greenleaf Whittier, in his poem, "Proem," wrote the following lines:
- Nor mine the seer-like power to show
The secrets of the heart and mind;
To drop the plummet-line below
Our common world of joy or woe,
A more intense despair or brighter hope to find.
563. Alfred Tennyson wrote "Idylls of the King."
564. "O. Henry" (William Sidney Porter) said of Walter Hines Page: "Walter

Page can write a letter declining a contribution with thanks, and word it so sweetly that the recipient can take it to a bank and raise money on it."

565. Sir Gilbert Parker wrote "The Judgment House."

566. George Macdonald, the Scotch poet and novelist, who wrote many well-known poems and several novels of Scotch life, was also a preacher.

567. Madison Cawein in "When We Were Young" wrote the following lines:

And again I heard the wood-dove coo;
And the scent of the woodland made me sad;
For the two reminded my heart of you,
When you were a girl and I was a lad.

568. Bliss Perry said of Woodrow Wilson, "He is the first professional man of letters to become President of the United States."

569. Omar Khayyám was called "the Astronomer-Poet of Persia."

570. Robert Browning was the author of "Rabbi Ben Ezra."

571. Elbert Hubbard said, "The only shots fired that are heard 'round the world' are fired by literary men."

572. The mother of Robert Louis Stevenson said of her illustrious son:

In these words which my son has written is contained his whole gospel:

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."

573. Lord North said: "It costs no more to live in the upper story of life where the air is purer, the scenery fairer, the vision keener, and the joys more constant."
574. Thomas Bailey Aldrich has been termed "the most fastidious of American critics."
575. James T. Fields wrote "Yesterdays with Authors."
576. Stone House was the Andover, Massachusetts, home of Harriet Beecher Stow
577. The stanza:

Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days—
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise

is the opening stanza of "Lines on the Death of Joseph Rodman Drake" by Fitz-Greene Halleck.

578. Fitz-Greene Halleck and Joseph Rodman Drake were called the "Damon and Pythias of American poets."
579. In Charles Dickens's "Bleak House" we learn of Lincoln's Inn Hall.
580. Sarah Orne Jewett received from Bowdoin College the degree of Doctor of Literature.
581. Three notable New England orators were Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, and Edward Everett.

582. Count Leo Tolstoy was at one time a boot-maker.
583. Matthew Arnold spoke of Percy Bysshe Shelley as "the ineffectual angel."
584. Thomas Carlyle was called "the prophet of Chelsea."
585. John Ruskin was called "the prophet of Brantwood."
586. Charlotte Brontë spoke of Lord Nelson as "the little lamiter who wielded England's might at sea."
587. Amelia E. Barr wrote "Jan Vedder's Wife."
588. William Vaughn Moody said, "An imaginative bootblack is lord of unskirted realms."
589. Chawton is notable as the residence of Jane Austen.
590. Percy Bysshe Shelley was the author of "Prometheus Unbound."
591. William Morris wrote "The Wood Beyond the World."
592. Mark Twain wrote "Life on the Mississippi."
593. Copsham Cottage, Esher, England, was the one-time home of George Meredith.
594. The wife of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was buried on the eighteenth anniversary of her wedding-day. This refers to Mr. Longfellow's second wife, who

was Miss Frances Appleton. Hers was a most tragic death by burning, her dress having become ignited from a lighted match which had fallen on the floor, during the process of sealing up a package of curls which she had just clipped from the locks of her two little daughters. Her burial took place at Mt. Auburn Cemetery. She was dressed for the tomb in her wedding-gown, her head wreathed in a crown of orange blossoms.

595. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the author of "The Chambered Nautilus."
596. Rudyard Kipling wrote "The Jungle Books."
597. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was the author of the words, "The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun."
598. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to John Greenleaf Whittier, on the first reading of his poem "In School Days": "Let me say to you unhesitatingly that you have written the most beautiful school-boy poem in the English language. I have just read it, as I was writing to you, and before I got through 'In School Days,' the tears were rolling from my eyes."
599. The grave of Nathaniel Hawthorne in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mas-

sachusetts, is surrounded by an arbor-vitæ hedge.

600. Henry David Thoreau was arrested and spent a night in jail because he refused to pay a tax to support slavery in South Carolina. His friend and neighbor, Ralph Waldo Emerson, came to the cell and said, "Henry, why are you here?" Thoreau replied, "Why are you *not* here?"
601. Edgar Allan Poe was for a time a student in the celebrated Manor-House School, in Church Street, Stoke-Newington, England.
602. John Greenleaf Whittier wrote "The Bare-foot Boy."
603. Alfred Tennyson was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire, England.
604. Josiah Gilbert Holland, American poet, said of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the celebrated English poetess: "I think of one whose genius was angelic, who swept all the chords of human passion with fingers that shook with the stress of their inspiration."
605. Harriet Beecher Stowe was the author of "Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp."
606. Alfred Tennyson lived at Farringford, on the Isle of Wight.

607. Robert Browning wrote the beautiful lines beginning, "O Lyric Love, half angel and half bird," which occur at the end of Book I of "The Ring and the Book," in memory of his wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
608. Jean Ingelow was the author of the poem, "The Long White Seam."
609. Thomas Babington Macaulay was made famous by his "Essay on Milton."
610. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote the lines:
- It takes a soul
To move a body,—it takes a high-souled man
To move the masses.
611. Daniel Webster said of Charles Dickens: "He has done more to ameliorate the condition of the English poor than all the statesmen Great Britain has ever sent to Parliament."
612. William Makepeace Thackeray studied art in Paris and Rome.
613. Laurence Sterne wrote "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy."
614. Joseph Conrad is acknowledged to be the leading writer of sea stories in England to-day.
615. Sir Walter Scott was the author of "Tales of a Grandfather."
616. George Eliot, in her famous book, "Romola," gives voice to the following lines:

"If there is wickedness in the streets,
your steps should shine with the light of
purity; if there is a cry of anguish, you
should be there to still it."

617. John Greenleaf Whittier said of William Wordsworth:

The violet by its mossy stone,
The primrose by the river's brim,
And chance-sown daffodil, have found
Immortal life through him.

618. Thomas De Quincey contracted the opium habit from taking the drug to relieve severe neuralgia in the head, which was brought on by a misguided effort to stop toothache.

619. Thomas Campbell said:

'T is the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.

620. Thomas Moore was a great society favorite.

621. Irving Bacheller wrote "Eben Holden."

622. Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs) wrote "Mother Carey's Chickens."

623. Oliver Goldsmith immortalized his father in the famous *Dr. Primrose* of his "Vicar of Wakefield."

624. Dr. Samuel Johnson is said to have written "The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," his only romance, in a single night, to defray the funeral expenses of his mother.

625. George Meredith was the author of "Diana of the Crossways."
626. Boxhill, Surrey, England, is famous because there was located Flint Cottage, the home of George Meredith during the latter part of his life.
627. Hannah More wrote "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."
628. James Boswell was the biographer of Samuel Johnson.
629. Alexander Pope's "Universal Prayer" was as follows:

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see:
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

630. Of the novelist, Henry James, it has been said that he wrote fiction like a psychologist, and of his brother, Professor William James, America's greatest psychologist, that he made psychology as interesting as a novel.
631. John Gay, on his death-bed, said:
- Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, and now I know it.
632. Dr. Samuel Johnson said of Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe": "Nobody ever laid it down without wishing it were longer."

633. George Berkeley was the writer of the line,
"Westward the course of empire takes
its way."
634. Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, England,
was the birthplace of John Dryden.
635. Samuel Butler wrote the couplet:

For truth is precious and divine,
Too rich a pearl for carnal swine.
636. John Milton wrote "Lycidas."
637. John Dryden wrote his finest poem, "Alexander's Feast, or, The Power of Music,
an Ode in Honor of St. Cecilia's Day,"
in a single night.
638. Shakespeare said: "Some are born great,
some achieve greatness, and some have
greatness thrust upon 'em."
639. Edmund Spenser's grave in Westminster
Abbey, after having been neglected for
thirty years, was eventually marked by a
monument erected by Anne, Countess of
Dorset.
640. Francis Bacon was called "the father of
experimental science."
641. Sir Thomas More, statesman, writer, and
philosopher, was beheaded by order of
Henry VIII.
642. John Wycliffe was called "the morning-
star of the Reformation."

643. William Cullen Bryant wrote "The Snow-Shower," a beautiful bit of descriptive verse, containing the oft-quoted stanza:

Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
A gleam of blue on the water lies;
And far away, on the mountain side,
A sunbeam falls from the opening skies,
But the hurrying host that flew between
The cloud and the water, no more is seen;
Flake after flake,
At rest in the dark and silent lake.

644. George Herbert^{*} said, "A handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning."
645. Tobias George Smollett, a Scotch novelist and historian, created the characters of *Roderick Random* and *Peregrine Pickle*.
646. Of Emily Brontë it was said, "She was as unsociable as a storm at midnight."
647. Jack London was the author of "Before Adam."
648. James Russell Lowell, in "The Vision of Sir Launfal," wrote:
- 'T is heaven alone that is given away,
'T is only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish summer;
June may be had by the poorest comer.
649. Julian Hawthorne wrote a life of his parents, entitled "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife."
650. Coppet, not far from Geneva, Switzerland, was the home of Madame de Staël's

father, Baron Necker, and it was here that she held her famous literary court.

651. Alfred Tennyson wrote "The May Queen."
 652. William Ellery Channing, the minister, was called the "father of ethics in America."
 653. "Roaring Brook" and other mountain streams are in the country surrounding the Bryant homestead, near the "venerable woods," which are celebrated in his beautiful "Forest Hymn":

Father, thy hand
 Hath reared these venerable columns, thou
 Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst look
 down
 Upon the naked earth, and, forthwith, rose
 All these fair ranks of trees. They, in thy sun,
 Budded, and shook their green leaves in thy breeze,
 And shot towards heaven.

654. Edmund Clarence Stedman, in his "Victorian Poets," said: "The sight of a star or a flower, or the story of a single noble action, touches our humanity more nearly than the greatest discovery or invention, and does more good."
 655. William Cullen Bryant was the writer of the lines:

And I envy thy stream, as it glides along
 Through its beautiful banks in a trance of song.

656. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow spoke of Portland, Maine, the city of his birth, as "the beautiful town that is seated by the sea." In his poem, "My Lost Youth,"

the poet tells of his childhood home and
its precious companionships:

I can see the breezy dome of groves,
The shadows of Deering's Woods;
And the friendships old and the early loves
Come back with a sabbath sound, as of doves
In quiet neighborhoods.
And the verse of that sweet old song,
It flutters and murmurs still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

657. Mrs. Griswold wrote "Home Life of Great Authors."

658. Eugene Field wrote "Love Songs of Childhood," which includes many of his most beautiful poems, among which is the favorite, "Little Boy Blue":

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

659. Haverhill, Massachusetts, is notable for having been the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier.

660. The following lines are from the poem, "Elizabeth," one of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn":

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in
passing,
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the
darkness;

So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one
 another,
 Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and
 a silence.

661. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote her poem, "The Cry of the Children," as a protest against the employment of young children in factories.
662. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, poet and artist, son of an Italian exile, was born in London, England, in 1828.
663. Six years before his death William Morris established the Kelmscott Press, from which he sent forth books printed in type and bound in decorations of his own artistic designing.
664. Edward Fitzgerald is noted for having translated into English verse the Persian poem, "Rubáiyát," of Omar Khayyám. Two often-quoted stanzas are:
- A book of Verses underneath the Bough,
 A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread—and Thou
 Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
 Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!
- * * * * * *
- I sometimes think that never blows so red
 The Rose as where some buried Cæsar bled;
 That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
 Dropt in her Lap from some once lovely head.
665. Charles Dickens, when a child, earned six shillings a week pasting labels on bottles in a blacking factory.

666. Charterhouse School, London, England, is notable for the number of distinguished literary men who as boys attended it, among these being Addison, Steele, and Thackeray.
667. William Makepeace Thackeray wrote the "Paris Sketch Book."
668. Mossgiel, Scotland, was the one-time home of Robert Burns.
669. Thomas Bailey Aldrich said, "A wide-spreading, hopeful disposition is our only true umbrella in this vale of tears."
670. Some prominent members of the literary coterie that grew out of the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," which was at first a group of artists, were Dante Gabriel Rossetti, John Ruskin, and William Morris.
671. Leigh Hunt wrote "Abou Ben Adhem":

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?"—The vision raised its head,
And, with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel.—Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
 It came again, with a great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had
 bless'd,—

And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

672. The sister of Charles Lamb killed her mother in a fit of insanity.

673. In Loch Katrine, Scotland, is "Ellen's Isle," celebrated in Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake."

674. Thomas Hardy wrote "Jude the Obscure."

675. Charles Dickens was called "the humanitarian novelist of England."

676. William Caxton, a native of Kent, England, introduced the printing-press into England.

677. Christopher Marlowe, an early English playwright, contemporary with Shakespeare, was fatally stabbed in a tavern brawl at Deptford, near London.

678. Goethe was the author of the lines:

For touching hearts the only secret known,
 My worthy friend, is to have one of your own.

679. David Graham Phillips wrote "The Hungry Heart."

680. Paul Leicester Ford was killed by his brother.

681. Charles Kingsley was the writer of the lines:

The world goes up and the world goes down,
 And the sunshine follows the rain,
 But yesterday's sneer, and yesterday's frown
 Can never come back again.

682. David Graham Phillips, one of the most promising young writers of the United States, was assassinated on the streets of New York City by an insane man, who then committed suicide.
683. Myrtle Reed (Mrs. J. Sidney McCullough) committed suicide while temporarily insane.
684. Henry David Thoreau said, "I have traveled a good deal in Concord."
685. Alice Cary, in her poem, "Nobility," said:
True worth is in *being*, not *seeming*,—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
686. *Mrs. Malaprop* is a famous character in the comedy, "The Rivals," written by Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
687. Amelia E. Barr was born in Lancashire, England; she emigrated to America, and wrote all her famous books here.
688. Alice Cary wrote "Snow Berries," a book made up of stories and poems for young people.
689. Litchfield, Connecticut, is notable for having been the birthplace of Henry Ward Beecher, the great divine and writer, and his famous sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
690. Charles Dudley Warner was the author of "My Summer in a Garden."

591. "Glenmary," on the Susquehanna River, was the home of Nathaniel Parker Willis, the novelist and poet.
692. George F. Root wrote the famous song, "The Battle-cry of Freedom."
693. Susan Warner wrote under the pen-name of "Elizabeth Wetherell."
694. Emma Hart Willard wrote the well-beloved poem and song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."
695. Theodore Roosevelt wrote "The Wilderness Hunter."
696. Joseph Conrad, a native of Poland, whose family name is Korzeniowski, although he did not know a word of English until he was nineteen, is acknowledged to be one of the greatest masters of the art of fiction in England to-day.
697. Dr. William Ellery Channing's grave in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is marked by a monument designed by his friend, Washington Allston.
698. Thomas Buchanan Read wrote "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," in which occurs the fine lyric beginning:

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone records her tear
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

699. Thomas Buchanan Read and Bayard Taylor were born in the "Vale of Chester," Chester County, Pennsylvania.
700. Alfred Austin succeeded Alfred Tennyson as Poet Laureate of England.
701. Longfellow's poem, "The Building of the Ship," was modeled after Schiller's "Lay of the Bell."
702. James Russell Lowell began his career as a lawyer, but soon abandoned it for literature.
703. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in speaking of King's Chapel, said: "My natural Sunday home is King's Chapel. In that church I have worshiped for half a century. There I was married, there my children were christened, from that church my dear companion of so many blessed years was buried."
704. Temple Church, London, England, is the burial-place of Oliver Goldsmith.
705. Sir Walter Scott said: "The goddess Themis is, at Edinburgh, and I suppose everywhere else, of a peculiarly jealous disposition."
706. Felicia Hemans's poem, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," was written in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620.
707. Robert Burns wrote "John Anderson, My Jo."

708. Walt Whitman said:

I am the poet of the woman the same as the man,
And I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a
man,
And I say there is nothing greater than the mother
of men.

709. Robert Louis Stevenson's "My Shadow" is said to be "the most popular short poem extant."

710. William Miller was the author of the poem called "Willie Winkie." Rudyard Kipling has a story called "Wee Willie Winkie."

711. Walt Whitman wrote "The Song of Myself."

712. John Burroughs said: "I went to the Lake District of England to see what kind of a country it could be that would produce a Wordsworth."

713. Robert Browning's "Prospice" is said to be "the greatest death-song ever penned."

714. Alfred Tennyson's famous "death-song" was "Crossing the Bar":

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

715. Stephen Collins Foster is noted for his beautiful and popular songs, "My Old Kentucky Home" and "The Old Folks at Home."
716. Norman's Woe, a rock off the coast of Cape Ann, Massachusetts, was the scene of Longfellow's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus."
717. Thomas Babington Macaulay's most famous poem is "Horatius."
718. Charles Kingsley wrote "The Sands of Dee."
719. By the publication of "The Nigger of the *Narcissus*" in the *New Review*, William E. Henley gained recognition for Joseph Conrad's writings.
720. *Sir Galahad* was the most moral and upright of all the Knights of the Round Table. Alfred Tennyson's poem, "Sir Galahad," is one of the most famous of his shorter poems.
721. Booth Tarkington wrote "Penrod," a remarkably true-to-life "story of a real boy."

722. Across the coast of Chester, England, to Rhyl on the north coast of Wales, stretch the "sands of Dee."
723. Thomas Moore wrote "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls."
724. George Eliot wrote "The Choir Invisible." The closing lines are:
- May I reach
That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world.
725. Edwin Markham has been termed "the Poet Laureate of the laboring classes."
726. Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "The best of a book is not the thought it contains, but the thought it suggests, just as the charm of music dwells not in the tone but in the echoes of our hearts."
727. William Cowper wrote "The Diverting History of John Gilpin."
728. Dante Gabriel Rossetti buried in the grave of his young wife the manuscript of a book of poems, which he was afterward prevailed upon to exhume and have published.
729. The landing-stairs at the end of London Bridge were where *Nancy* had the inter-

view with *Oliver Twist's* friends that cost the outcast her life, in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

- 730. The father of Charles Dickens was imprisoned for debt in Marshalsea Prison, as portrayed in "Little Dorrit."
- 731. Thomas Carlyle was called "the pessimist sage."
- 732. Hall Caine is called "The Manxman," because he was, in part, of Manx parentage and also because of his novel of that name.
- 733. Elizabeth Towne is the author of the sentiment: "Pin your faith to the unseen things and let Patience have her perfect work."
- 734. Mrs. Carlyle was the heroine of Leigh Hunt's poem, "Jenny Kissed Me."
- 735. Dr. Samuel Johnson worked for months trying to master the art of china-painting, but failed in the attempt to perfect himself in it.
- 736. Beaufort House, Chelsea, London, was the residence of Sir Thomas More.
- 737. Harold Bell Wright wrote "The Shepherd of the Hills."
- 738. John Fox, Jr., wrote "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."
- 739. Four of America's leading illustrators are Charles Dana Gibson, James Montgom-

- ery Flagg, Howard Chandler Christy, and John T. McCutcheon.
740. Among the illustrious dead interred in Kensal Green Cemetery, London, are Thackeray, Motley, Allan Cunningham, Mrs. Anna Jameson, Thomas Hood, Leigh Hunt, Wilkie Collins, and Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
741. Lord Byron had a drinking-cup fashioned from a human skull.
742. Joseph Conrad wrote "Nostromo," which he dedicated to John Galsworthy.
743. Joseph Pulitzer, who was born at Budapest, Hungary, came to the United States when seventeen years old, and became editor of the New York *World* and a pioneer in modern journalism.
744. *Dotheboys Hall* was the building which housed *Squeers's* school in Charles Dickens's novel, "Nicholas Nickleby."
745. The first trustworthy biography of Edgar Allan Poe was written by John Henry Ingram, an Englishman, about thirty years after Poe's death.
746. Charlotte Brontë dedicated "Jane Eyre," then in its second edition, to William Makepeace Thackeray, whose "Vanity Fair" had just appeared.
747. Keighley, Yorkshire, England, was the birthplace of Robert Collyer.

748. Sir Walter Scott is the author of the sentiment, "Tears are the softening showers which cause the seed of heaven to spring up in the human heart."
749. Addison said of Francis Bacon: "He had the sound, distinct, comprehensive knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful lights, graces, and embellishments of Cicero."
750. Alfred Tennyson wrote "Locksley Hall."
751. "Oak Knoll," Danvers, Massachusetts, was the home of the two Miss Johnsons, cousins of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, where he spent much time in the later years of his life.
752. Fox How, between Rydal and Ambleside, in Westmoreland, England, was the home of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the great head master at Rugby of whom Thomas Hughes wrote in "Tom Brown's School-days."
753. John Kendrick Bangs wrote "A House Boat on the Styx."
754. Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, is notable for having been the birthplace of William Wordsworth.
755. It was at Bassenthwaite, on the shores of the Derwent, that "fairest of all rivers," that Fitzgerald, translator of the "Rubáiyát," Tennyson, and the "sage of

Chelsea" sojourned with the Speddings. It was here that Tennyson revised and polished his "Morte d'Arthur," and here also Carlyle rested after completing his "Frederick the Great."

756. Fulham, England, was the one-time home of Hook, Richardson, Bulwer-Lytton, and Swinburne.
757. The Thames, England, is known as the "river of the poets."
758. Southey declared that his library at Greta Hall was so large that he felt like a cock-robin in an empty church.
759. It was from the first Norman lord of Lochawe that the poet, Thomas Campbell, was descended.
760. Lord Byron pronounced Southey the best-looking poet he had ever met.
761. The sisters, Susan and Anna Warner, were the authors of "The Wide, Wide World."
762. Kirkoswald was the one-time residence of Robert Burns.
763. Joseph Rodman Drake was the author of "The Culprit Fay."
764. Of Walt Whitman it was said, "His day is coming,—is come. He died with its dawn shining full upon him."
765. Dr. Edward Young was the author of "Night Thoughts."

- 766. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., wrote "Two Years Before the Mast."
- 767. "Hosea Biglow" was the pen-name under which James Russell Lowell wrote his celebrated "Biglow Papers."
- 768. Olive Schreiner wrote "The Story of an African Farm."
- 769. Ibsen was the author of "The Doll's House."
- 770. The first wife of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who was Mary S. Potter, died in Rotterdam, Holland.
- 771. Robert Bridges, the present English Poet Laureate, was, during his professional life, a doctor of medicine.
- 772. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote the story, "The Great Stone Face," among "The Snow Image and other Twice-told Tales."
- 773. Charles Dickens said of Washington Irving, "Washington Irving! Why, gentlemen, I don't go upstairs to bed two nights out of seven without taking Washington Irving under my arm!"
- 774. Eugene Field wrote "Echoes from the Sabine Farm."
- 775. Shakespeare said, "How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes!"

776. William Wordsworth said, "Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

777. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in "The Spanish Student," wrote:

What I most prize in woman
Is her affections, not her intellect!
The intellect is finite; but the affections
Are infinite, and cannot be exhausted.

778. Thomas Moore was the author of "Lalla Rookh."

779. Oliver Goldsmith, in "The Traveller," said:

Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam;
His first, best country ever is his own.

780. George Borrow has given famous pictures of the gypsies in "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye."

781. Shakespeare said:

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

782. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote "The Golden Legend."

783. Bourke Cochran said, "There is but one straight road to success and that is merit."

784. In "Footsteps of Angels" Longfellow alludes to his first wife, then recently deceased.

785. Basil King, an Episcopal clergyman, is the author of "The Inner Shrine," which was first published anonymously.

786. Josiah Gilbert Holland was the author of "The Mistress of the Manse."
787. Among the lyrical poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow may be mentioned "The Bridge," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," "The Rainy Day," and "A Psalm of Life."
788. Of James Fenimore Cooper it was said, "He always brought a quarrel with him."
789. Andrew Lang was the most versatile of all recent Scotch authors.
790. The Transcendentalists of Boston and New England were a number of individuals who believed that the soul of man was of the same essence as the Divine Soul, and hence could hold direct communication with God, and that every individual was born into the world with certain ideas which in no way came from experience. They were in no very definite sense a school, and they did not agree in a definite system of philosophy; but a few of the leaders held occasional meetings for discussion, and from 1840 to 1844 conducted a quarterly periodical called *The Dial*, edited first by Margaret Fuller, later by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
791. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the author of "The Last Leaf."

792. "Tanglewood Tales" were written by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
793. "Arrow Head," in the Berkshire Hills, was where Nathaniel Hawthorne and his friend, Melville, came in summer days to enjoy "the calm prospect of things from a fair piazza," which Melville describes. Here, also, was the astonishing chimney that suggested Melville's essay; and here the two friends discussed the plots of "Moby Dick, the White Whale" and other stories.
794. Bret Harte, who was born at Albany, New York, has been called "the classic interpreter of California's heroic age."
795. Hawthorne's own children were the originals of *Violet* and *Peony* of the "Snow Image."
796. Celia Thaxter was called "Sappho of the Isles."
797. Marshfield, Massachusetts, was the home of Daniel Webster, and the birthplace of J. G. Holland.
798. Ralph Waldo Emerson was called "the sage of Concord."
799. William Dean Howells is called the "dean of American authors."
800. Phillips Brooks said: "It seems as if life might be so simple, so beautiful, so good to live, so good to look at, if we could

only think of it as one long journey, where every day's march has its own separate sort of beauty to travel through."

801. Clara Louise Burnham wrote "The Right Princess."
802. George Ade wrote "The Slim Princess."
803. "Lindenwald" was the home of Martin Van Buren, interesting from a literary viewpoint chiefly on account of its connection with Washington Irving and his work. That author was for a time associated with Van Buren at the American Legation in London. They were companions on a visit to Newstead and other literary shrines of England. When Van Buren became President, he tendered to Irving a cabinet portfolio, which the latter declined.
804. Horace Traubel, the editor of *The Conservator*, Philadelphia, was the biographer of Walt Whitman.
805. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the author of the sentence, "What is seen cannot be unseen, but what is heard is often unheard."
806. Woolthorpe, England, was the birthplace and home of Sir Isaac Newton.
807. Edward Eggleston told of his own experiences as a minister in his book, "The Circuit Rider."

808. Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") was the author of "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country."
809. Robert Louis Stevenson's tomb contains the following lines, of which he was the author:

Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

810. Elihu Burritt was called "the peace hero."
He was also known as "the learned blacksmith," from the fact that much of his education was obtained while working at the forge in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was a noted peace reformer, and was for some years consul at Birmingham, England.

811. Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress."

812. John Burroughs, our great naturalist, is the author of the following lines, which open his poem, "Waiting":

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for winds, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me

813. Horace Traubel, a friend and disciple of Walt Whitman, has written a strikingly original book called "Chants Communal."

814. Madame de Staël wrote her famous novel, "Delphine," while banished from France, her native country.
815. The natives of the Samoa Islands called Robert Louis Stevenson "Tusitala," meaning "Teller of Tales."
816. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's son, Vivien, was the prototype of *Cedric Errol*, the hero of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
817. Walter Savage Landor, contemporary with Wordsworth and Coleridge, wrote "Imaginary Conversations," in which the spirits of famous characters of the past are supposed to converse together.
818. Shakespeare, in "Measure for Measure," said:
Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.
819. Cyrus H. K. Curtis began his career as a newsboy in Portland, Maine.
820. Joseph Pulitzer became totally blind, yet continued his great work as editor of one of New York City's leading dailies.
821. Shelley was once expelled from University College, Oxford. There is now a memorial chamber containing a white marble figure of the drowned poet, which rests on a green marble slab supported by bronze lions.

822. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is the author of the lines:

We build our future thought by thought,
Or good or bad, and know it not—
Yet so the universe is wrought.
Thought is another name for fate,
Choose, then, thy destiny, and wait—
For love brings love, and hate brings hate.

823. Georgine Faulkner is known all over the United States as "the story lady," her stories for children appearing in many of the leading city papers and in magazines.
824. Sir Edwin Henry Landseer taught Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort the art of etching, and for this achievement was knighted.
825. On the doorway of Casa Guidi, Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Italian home, may be found the following words, placed there by the Italian people, in honor of one they loved: "Here wrote and died Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who in her woman's heart united the wisdom of a sage and the spirit of a poet, and made with her verse a golden ring binding Italy and England."
826. Helen Keller said: "Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement; nothing can be done without hope."

827. Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, is located on the Tweed River in Scotland.
828. Lyman Abbott succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York.
829. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is notable as the birthplace of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet.
830. Samuel Taylor Coleridge said of Washington Allston, "He is surpassed by no man of his age in artistic and poetic genius."
831. Hans Christian Andersen wrote "Picture Books without Pictures."
832. Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck were among the first trustees of Astor Library, New York City.
833. William Black wrote "A Daughter of Heth."
834. The poetic fame of "Barry Cornwall," perhaps best known by "A Petition to Time," was eclipsed by that of his gifted daughter, Adelaide Anne Procter.
835. John Bunyan began life as a tinker, and his father had followed the same trade.
836. Alice and Phœbe Cary, sisters, were poets. Neither ever married, and their deaths occurred the same year.
837. Edmund Clarence Stedman said of Elizabeth Barrett Browning: "She was the

most inspired woman, so far as known, of all who have composed in ancient or modern tongues, or flourished in any land or time."

838. Samuel Taylor Coleridge is said to have read "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" at six years of age.
839. Dante Alighieri was Italy's greatest poet.
840. Henry Drummond was the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."
841. Samuel Richardson is usually called the "father of the English novel."
842. George Fox was the founder of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers.
843. William Lloyd Garrison was in turn a shoemaker, cabinet-maker, printer, and editor.
844. Edward Gibbon was England's greatest historian.
845. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's first drama in verse was dedicated to the girl he loved.
846. Horace Greeley founded the New York *Tribune*.
847. Ernst Heinrich Haeckel wrote "The History of the Evolution of Man."
848. Fitz-Greene Halleck was a direct descendant of John Eliot, "the Apostle to the Indians."

849. Frances Burney, afterward Madame D'Arblay, a contemporary of Samuel Johnson, sprang into fame with her first novel, "Evelina."
850. George Herbert said, "The consciousness of duty done gives us music at midnight."
851. Helen Hunt Jackson was appointed a commissioner to the Indians, after the publication of her great book, "Ramona," a powerful romance of Indian life in southern California. After beginning her work she wrote "Conditions and Needs of the Mission Indians of California," a book which aroused much sympathy for the Indians, and which led to great improvement in their circumstances.
852. James Russell Lowell wrote his poem, "The Dead House," after the death of his wife, and dedicated it to her memory.
853. Thomas Jefferson drafted the original Declaration of Independence of the United States.
854. Macaulay said of Frances Burney's "Evelina" that it "was the first tale written by a woman, and purporting to be a picture of life and manners, that lived or deserved to live."
855. Washington Irving was America's first novelist of note.

856. The first printing-press in America was set up at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1630.
857. The first book printed in America was the "Bay Psalm Book."
858. Cotton Mather, who was the son of Increase Mather, was a New England clergyman who was much interested in the study of witchcraft, and took an active part in the witchcraft trials. He wrote an account of these trials in his book entitled "Wonders of the Invisible World."
859. Francis Bret Harte was the author of "The Heathen Chinees," first called "Plain Language from Truthful James." This poem established his reputation as a poet.
860. "Owen Meredith" was Lord Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton. He wrote "Lucile," a novel in verse, and also other poems.
861. Christopher Marlowe was England's greatest dramatist preceding Shakespeare.
862. Lew Wallace, Joaquin Miller, James Whitcomb Riley, Edward Eggleston, George Barr McCutcheon, George Ade, Meredith Nicholson, Booth Tarkington, Charles Major, and Maurice Thompson were natives of Indiana.
863. John Milton was the author of "The Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity."

864. Northfield, Massachusetts, is noted as the birthplace of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist. There is located Northfield Seminary, founded by him, and now carried forward as a memorial of his life and work. There large conferences of Christian workers meet every summer.
865. Eliza Cook was the writer of the familiar poem, "The Old Armchair."
866. Sam Walter Foss was the author of the following lines, taken from his poem, "The House by the Side of the Road":
- Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man
867. Thomas Nelson Page wrote "In Old Virginia."
868. Louis J. R. Agassiz was a great educational reformer, born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1807. He came to the United States when forty years of age, as a professor at Harvard College. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1873. His grave in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, is marked by a boulder from the glacier of the Aar, and shaded by pine trees brought from Switzerland.

869. Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, Virginia, was the one-time favorite resort of Edgar Allan Poe.
870. Franklin Pierce was a classmate of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
871. "George Sand" was the pseudonym of Baroness Aurore Dudevant, the most prolific French writer of her day.
872. "Wallenstein," which Carlyle declared to be "the greatest dramatic work of the eighteenth century," was written by Schiller.
873. Anne Hathaway lived in Shottery, near the home of Shakespeare. When a lad of but eighteen years, Shakespeare married her, she being eight years his senior.
874. Arnold Bennett, one of the most versatile of present-day English writers, as novelist, dramatist, and essayist, wrote the popular essay, "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day."
875. About a mile north of the village of Concord, Massachusetts, Henry David Thoreau built a hut in the woods on the shores of Walden Pond, and there he dwelt alone for two years. Here he spent his days and nights with Nature, and out of these experiences wrote his most popular book, "Walden," in which he says: "I went to the woods because I wished to

live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived." It is said that his expenses were but nine cents a day.

876. Orleans House was the home of Alexander Pope at Twickenham, England. His translation of Homer, for which he received nine thousand pounds, enabled him to purchase this villa. Twickenham is on the Thames, in the suburbs of London. With his five acres, Pope produced wonders in landscape gardening. Horace Walpole says: "Pope has twisted and twisted and rhymed this, till it appears two or three sweet little lawns, opening and opening one beyond the other, and the whole surrounded by impenetrable woods." Pope's famous grotto at Twickenham was fitted up with many little mirrors, which flashed the light in every direction, the effect being most pleasing. Pope here lived with his aged mother, who had petted and praised her crippled boy all his life.
877. The poetry of Mrs. Alice Meynell was of so high an order as to cause her to be named as a possible candidate for the English poet laureateship after the death of Alfred Austin.

878. Among the illustrious dead interred in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts, are Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, A. Bronson Alcott, and his family, including the beloved "Aunt Jo" (Louisa M. Alcott), and the Hoar family.
879. The grave of Edgar Allan Poe was for over twenty-five years unmarked by a monument because an accident happened to the slab prepared at the order of a kinsman, on the day before it was to be placed. An appropriate monument was at length erected by the efforts of the Baltimore School Teachers' Association, and placed over his grave in Westminster Churchyard, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1875. Ten years later the actors of America presented a Poe Memorial to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, the speech of presentation being made by Edwin Booth.
880. Charles L. Dodgson has written delightful juvenile stories, fairy-tales, under the name "Lewis Carroll." The heroine, *Alice*, was named in honor of a friend, Alice Lidell, daughter of Dean Lidell, to whom he first told the stories. "*Alice in Wonderland*," published in 1865, tells how she wandered in a dream through a

strange country. "Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Saw There" (1871) tells of further adventures in this topsy-turvy land, of which glimpses are presented through an ordinary mirror.

881. In the Arthurian cycle of romances there are several ladies named *Elaine*, and chief among them is "the lily maid of Astolat," who fell in love with Lancelot and, learning who he was and that he was bound to celibacy, pined away and died. In a juvenile poem Alfred Tennyson celebrated her as "The Lady of Shalott." Later he included her story in his "Idylls of the King."
882. *Joe Gargery* is a blacksmith, in Dickens's "Great Expectations,"—a blundering, ungrammatical, and overgrown fellow, a sort of domestic Titan, helpless in speech and of no education, but pathetic from his affectionate fidelity, and almost sublime through the naked instinct of duty. In this home *Little Pip* is brought up by *Joe* and his shrewish wife.
883. *Gertrude of Wyoming* was the heroine of a poem of that title, written by Thomas Campbell, dealing with the Indian invasion and devastation of the valley of the Wyoming in Pennsylvania in 1778. When *Gertrude* was but nine years old,

her father harbored the boy, *Henry Waldegrave*, whom the Indian *Outalissi*, an Oneida, had saved alive from slaughter by the Hurons, who had killed his father and mother. After three years the boy's relatives in England sent for him, and he departed reluctantly. Roaming among the forests or reposing in sequestered nooks with a volume of Shakespeare, *Gertrude* grew into lonely womanhood. *Henry Waldegrave* returned, and he and *Gertrude* found in each other the fulfillment of their dreams. They were wedded, but three months later *Gertrude* and her father were killed in the invasion by Brandt and his warriors, under the very walls of the fort where they sought refuge. The disconsolate *Waldegrave* lived only to avenge their deaths on the morrow.

884. *Little Nell Trent* was an ideal of childish innocence, sweetness, and purity, in Dickens's novel, "Old Curiosity Shop." She is the grandchild of the owner of the shop. The old man, obsessed with the idea of making her rich and happy, tempts fortune in the gambling dens, pawns everything, loses everything, and, having been turned into the streets, starts out on weary wanderings with *Little Nell* as his guide, until she dies of weariness and privation. The description of her

death is one of the most pathetic bits of fiction extant.

885. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in his beautiful sonnet on the "*Divina Commedia*,"—the "medieval miracle of song," whose lines "are footpaths for the thought of Italy,"—compares Dante's work to a dim, restful cathedral:

So, as I enter here from day to day,
And leave my burden at this minster gate,
Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray,
The tumult of the time disconsolate
To inarticulate murmurs dies away,
While the eternal ages watch and wait.

886. *Don Quixote* is the hero of one of the most famous mock-romances of all literature, Cervantes' "History of the Renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha." He is represented as a gentle and generous enthusiast, who has brooded over the romances of chivalry until they have disordered his brain, so that he imagines they are true, and himself a knight-errant, predestined to sally out into the world, rescue damsels in distress, slay dragons and giants, right all wrongs, defend the oppressed, and avenge the injured. Accordingly he makes for himself an amateur suit of armor, mounts a battered steed which he calls *Rosinante*, selects a peasant girl for his lady love, and chooses for his squire a middle-aged

clown who is as thoroughly a materialist as he himself is an idealist.

887. Edgar Allan Poe said of Longfellow's poem, "Excelsior": "It depicts the earnest upward impulse of the soul,—an impulse not to be subdued even in death."
888. Ralph Waldo Emerson was America's greatest essayist.
889. Rudyard Kipling was the writer of "The Song of the Banjo":

In the silence of the camp before the fight,
When it's good to make your will and say your
prayer,
You can hear my *strumpty-tumpty* overnight
Explaining ten to one was always fair.
I'm the prophet of the Utterly Absurd,
Of the Patently Impossible and Vain—
And when the Thing that Couldn't has occurred,
Give me time to change my leg and go again.

890. The Duke of Marlborough said: "All the English history that I know, I learned from Shakespeare."
891. Alfred Tennyson, in his great poem, "In Memoriam," immortalized the name of Arthur Henry Hallam.
892. Eugene Field was known as "the children's poet."
893. James Fenimore Cooper was the author of "The Spy," a novel founded on incidents of the American Revolution.
894. Arnold Bennett is sometimes called the "business man of letters."

895. Dinah Maria Mulock Craik, an English writer of fiction, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in 1826. The most notable of her works was "John Halifax, Gentleman."
896. Samuel F. Smith, an American clergyman, born in Boston, in 1808, was the author of the patriotic song, "America."
897. Miss Clara Barton is famed for having been the founder of the American branch of the International Red Cross Society.
898. Thomas Bailey Aldrich was the author of "The Story of a Bad Boy."
899. "Mark Twain" was born at Florida, Missouri, and was familiar with the dialect spoken along the Mississippi River. "Mark Twain" is a call used on steamboats when the river is being sounded, and signifies two fathoms (twelve feet) of water, that is, "safe water." This is the derivation of the name.
900. Francis Bret Harte, the most distinctive of California writers, was appointed United States Consul to Germany in 1878. Harte's most popular short story was "The Luck of Roaring Camp,"—*The Luck* being a baby.
901. The Southern woman who wrote "The Voice of the People" is Ellen Glasgow. She was born in Richmond, Virginia.

902. Frank R. Stockton was the author of "The Lady or the Tiger," one of the greatest mystery stories ever written.
903. "Uncle Remus" was Joel Chandler Harris, who wrote a series of stories of the South. He took the character of an old plantation negro, shrewd and humorous, whose mind was stored with beast fables and who always found a moral application for them among his hearers.
904. Bliss Carman wrote, in collaboration with Richard Hovey, "Songs from Vagabondia."
905. Lafcadio Hearn was the son of an Irish army officer, was born in Greece, educated in Paris, lived twenty years in America, and spent the last fourteen years of his life in Japan.
906. Finley Peter Dunn is the renowned "Mr. Dooley."
907. Thomas Carlyle was born in Ecclefechan, Scotland.
908. George Meredith was a prolific novelist, with often an involved style, a passion for metaphors, and a too freely expressed eclectic scorn for the multitude. He was frequently alluded to as "the Browning of prose." Says one writer, "His epitaph might well be that he understood the women of his time,—a rare phenomenon." He died in 1910.

909. Goethe's "Faust" is in two parts. In the first part, Goethe was and desired to be entirely German; in the second, through many reveries more or less relative to the theme, he more particularly desires to depict the union of the German spirit with that of classical genius, which formed his own life and led to intelligent action, which also was a portion of his existence. "And for beauty, drama, pathos, ease, phantasy, and fertility in varied invention, nothing has ever surpassed, if anything has even equaled, the two parts of 'Faust' regarded as a single poem."
910. Leopardi, the Italian poet, has been termed the "bard of suffering, of sorrow, and of despair."
911. Tolstoy was "Russia's great epic poet in prose." He was a very powerful and affecting novelist, and in some measure might have been termed a prophet. "Resurrection" shows that mournful and impassioned pity felt by Tolstoy for the humble and the "fallen"; it realizes lofty dramatic beauty. Tolstoy, in a large number of pamphlets or brief works, preached to his own people and to mankind the strict morality of Christ,—charity, renunciation, the moral degradation of war, and, therefore, the necessity for peace at any price, advocating

always brotherhood and humanity in all the relations of social life. His was the soul of an exalted poet and a lofty poetical mind.

912. John Milton has been termed "the most scholarly and the most truly classical of English poets."
913. Oliver Goldsmith was the son of a poor clergyman of the English Church in Ireland, who was the original of the country parson in "The Deserted Village." The poem begins:

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheer'd the laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's ling'ring blooms delay'd.

* * * * *

How often have I bless'd the coming day,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play.

914. William Cowper has been termed "the Poet Laureate of the fireside." He is pre-eminently the poet of family affections, of domestic and rural retirement. One writer has spoken of him as "the laureate of the fireside, the garden, the greenhouse, and the rabbit-coop." The Olney landscape was a tame, flat, agricultural region, where the sluggish Ouse wound between plowed fields, and the horizon was bounded by low hills; yet to Cowper it was inspiring, and his descriptions were distinctive and imaginative.

915. Robert Burns was born at Alloway in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the banks of the "bonnie Doon," in a clay cottage, or biggin, not far from "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," the scene of the witch dance in "Tam o'Shanter." His father was a hard-headed, God-fearing tenant farmer, whose life and that of his sons was a harsh struggle with poverty. The crops failed; the landlord pressed for rent; for weeks at a time the family tasted no meat; yet this life of toil was lightened by love and homely pleasures. In "The Cotter's Saturday Night" Burns has drawn a beautiful picture of his parents' household, the rest that came at the week's end, and the family worship about the "wee bit ingle, blinkin' bonilie."
916. It was through Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who was preëminently the thinker among the literary men of his generation, that the new German thought found its way into England. During a visit to Germany extending over nine months, chiefly in Ratzeburg and Göttingen, he had familiarized himself with the transcendental philosophy of Immanuel Kant and of Fichte and Schelling. On his return to England he published (in 1800) a free translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein," and through his writings, and more espe-

cially through his conversations, he became the conductor by which German philosophic ideas reached the English literary class.

917. Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey married sisters. Both families resided at Keswick, in the Lake Country of England. Southey's industry supported both families, Coleridge being, according to his own account, a bookworm and a dreamer.
918. Thomas De Quincey was the author of "Confessions of an English Opium-eater." De Quincey was a shy, bookish man, of erratic habits, who impressed one as a child of genius, with a child's helplessness and a child's sharp observation. He began taking opium when a student at Oxford, where he resided for five years. For several years after this he suffered the most acute misery, and his will underwent a complete paralysis. The most impressive effect of the opium habit was seen in his dreams, in the unnatural expansion of time and place, and the infinite repetition of the same objects. His sleep was filled with dim, vast images, measureless cavalcades deploying to the sound of orchestral music; an endless succession of vaulted halls, with staircases climbing to heaven, up which toiled eternally the same solitary figure. "Then

came sudden alarms, hurrying to and fro; trepidations of innumerable fugitives; darkness and light, tempest, and human faces." All these experiences are related in his "Confessions."

919. Sir Walter Scott was an outdoor poet. He spent much time in the saddle, and was fond of horses, hunting, dogs, and salmon-fishing. He had a keen eye for the beauties of natural scenery, though "more especially," he admits, "when combined with ancient ruins or remains of our forefather's piety or splendor."
920. John Keats was apprenticed to a surgeon at fifteen years of age, by his father, who was groom in a London livery-stable. At school he had studied Latin but not Greek. In his seventeenth year Keats obtained a copy of Chapman's translation of Homer, and the impression that it made upon him he has recorded in his sonnet, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer." His knowledge of Greek was obtained through the medium of classic dictionaries, translations, and popular mythologies, and later through the marbles and casts in the British Museum.
921. It is said that when Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, unveiled his statue of Christ he was seen to weep. His friends

who had come to congratulate him were astonished to hear him say, "My genius is decaying." "What do you mean?" they asked. "This statue," he replied, "is the first of my works that I have ever been completely satisfied with. Till now my ideal has always been far beyond what I could execute, but it is so no longer. I can never create a great work of art again."

922. It is said that Longfellow was once driving in a closed carriage near Newcastle, England, when the carriage was suddenly halted and the door violently opened. Looking out, the poet saw that he was surrounded by a group of coal-begrimed miners. His first thought was that he was about to be robbed. "Is this Mr. Longfellow?" asked one of them. "It is," was the reply. "Well, sir, some of us heard that you were to pass here about this time and we got permission to come up out of the mine and see you. We just want to shake your hand and say, 'God bless the man who wrote "A Psalm of Life."'"

The following are the stanzas most often quoted :

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
 And the grave is not its goal;
 Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
 Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
 Is our destined end or way;
 But to act, that each to-morrow
 Finds us farther than to-day.

* * * * *

Lives of great men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime,
 And, departing, leave behind us
 Footprints on the sands of time.

* * * * *

Let us, then, be up and doing,
 With a heart for any fate;
 Still achieving, still pursuing,
 Learn to labor and to wait.

923. Jules Verne, "the prose poet," wrote, in 1872, "Around the World in Eighty Days." The book was not taken seriously, as people considered the idea preposterous. But with steamers crossing the Atlantic in less than six days, with Pacific liners making the trip from San Francisco to Yokohama in three weeks, and transcontinental railroads spanning the intervening distances, forty days are now enough for the diligent globe-trotter where eighty days seemed incredibly short to *Phileas Fogg*.

924. The English-speaking world owes its knowledge of King Arthur to Sir Thomas Malory, an English knight, who prepared a prose edition of Arthurian

romances in 1470. It was called *Morte d'Arthur* (The Death of Arthur) and was printed by the first English printer, William Caxton, in 1485.

925. In the lines:

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things

Alfred Tennyson characterized Goethe's work.

926. William Wordsworth was the author of the lines:

A child, more than all other gifts
That earth can offer to declining man,
Brings hope with it, and forward-looking thoughts.

George Eliot complimented Wordsworth by placing these lines on the title-page of her novel, "*Silas Marner*."

927. *Jean Valjean* is the hero of Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "*Les Miserables*." He had stolen a loaf of bread to give to his starving sister and her seven children; he was caught and given five years in the galley prison for robbery, and fourteen more for trying to escape. He comes out of the galleys, a hardened criminal, at forty-six. He finally goes afar, assumes another name and becomes rich and honored; but circumstances seem to be against him and he is again sentenced to the galleys, where, it is reported, he meets

with an accident and drowns. Although he thus escapes, a police inspector, a former enemy, soon surmises that he is alive, and he is a hunted man for the rest of his life. He has in his hiding-place, however, a ministering angel in the form of *Cosette*, a little outcast, committed to *Valjean's* care by her mother, *Fantine*. Thus through a little child he is led at last to see light,—as he said just before his death, “I know not what is the matter with me, but I see light.”

928. What James Fenimore Cooper did for the Indian, in his wonderful frontier stories, Joel Chandler Harris did for the American negro, in his “Uncle Remus” stories. Just as *Chingachgook* is the last of the Mohicans, so *Uncle Remus* is the last of the old-time negroes.
929. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote the “Concord Hymn,” which was sung at the ceremony of completion of the Battle Monument, erected on the west bank of the Concord River near the old North Bridge, the place of the Concord fight at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The monument was dedicated July 4, 1837. The words of the hymn are:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
 Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
 And Time the ruined bridge has swept
 Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream,
 We set to-day a votive stone;
 That memory may their deed redeem,
 When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare
 To die, and leave their children free,
 Bid Time and Nature gently spare
 The shaft we raise to them and thee.

930. Two Ojibway chiefs, in 1900, invited Longfellow's family to witness an Indian reproduction of "Hiawatha," on a rocky little island in Lake Huron. "We loved your father. The memory of our people will never die as long as your father's song lives, and that will live forever," they said.

931. Alfred Tennyson once found a flower growing not in the solid earth but in the dust that vagrant winds had swept into the crack of a wall. The very frailty and insignificance of such a flower led the poet to take it as an illustration of how the little things contain the great, and so led to his writing the lines:

Flower in the crannied wall,
 I pluck you out of the crannies,
 I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
 Little flower—but if I could understand
 What you are, root and all, and all in all,
 I should know what God and man is.

932. In the spring of 1867, Francis Miles Finch, of New York, afterward a judge and for a time dean of the law school of Cornell University, read in a daily paper that the women of Columbus, Mississippi, had decorated alike the graves of the Federal and the Confederate soldiers. Touched by the beauty of such an act, he wrote "The Blue and the Gray," a poem that more than any other helped to heal the scars of war and to usher in the era of complete reconciliation.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue;
Under the other, the Gray.

* * * * *

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

* * * * *

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.

933. An epic poem is the long narrative of the exploits of a hero, told in an exalted strain and dealing with past events. Few nations have more than one great national epic, although Greece has two,—Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey."
934. Thomas Babington Macaulay said of Lord Byron: "He had a head which statuary loved to copy, and a foot the deformity of which the beggars in the street mimicked."
935. The old Whitechapel Club of Chicago numbered among its members such men as Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade, Opie Read, Ben King, Alfred Henry Lewis, Wallace Rice, Upham Adams, and Horace Taylor. The club was founded in the late '80's, and during the ten years of its existence it was one of the most remarkable of all the Bohemian clubs. It had its rooms, two of them, in the rear of a little saloon in Chicago's "newspaper alley." The first, or "Blood Room," was fitted out all in deep blood-

red; the second, or "Skull Room," held as trophies the skulls of two negro murderers: these skulls were suspended from a central chandelier, and when liquid refreshments were desired the rattling of the skulls summoned the waiter. For a time the club was nameless, but one afternoon a group was sitting in one of the rooms when a newsboy passed through the alley and cried, "All about the latest Whitechapel murder!" Charles Good-year Seymour paused with a stein of beer half lifted, and said, "We'll call the new club the 'Whitechapel Club.'"

936. John Howard Payne was the author of "Home, Sweet Home." He led a wandering life, but was born in New York, and belongs to that city if to any particular spot. He was connected with the stage in Europe and America, and wrote, translated, and adapted a number of dramas. It is in one of these, "Clari, or The Maid of Milan," that "Home, Sweet Home" occurs.
937. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Anthology Club, an association of young men of literary instincts, did much for literature, and was concerned with the establishment of the *North American Review*, one of the most important of American journals. Among the mem-

bers of this club were John Quincy Adams, afterward President of the United States, and at one time professor of *belles-lettres* at Harvard University; Joseph Story, the noted lawyer and jurist; Edward Everett and George Ticknor, whose services in introducing German educational methods did so much for the country; and William Ellery Channing, who began his career by writing literary essays, but who became the leader of the Unitarian movement.

938. Daniel Webster's most famous orations are: his Address at the Laying of the Corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument; his Oration on Adams and Jefferson; his Reply to Hayne in the United States Senate; and the Seventh-of-March Speech (1850). Others, however, show his style equally well.
939. The so-called Brook Farm Community was not really communistic, since its financial affairs were conducted by a regularly organized stock company, according to ordinary business principles. There was, however, an attempt to level social distinctions and to live simply and close to the soil. The association rented a large farm in Roxbury, near Boston, Massachusetts, on which most of the labor was performed by the working members. Among the residents at Brook Farm were

Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles A. Dana, George Ripley, and George William Curtis. Emerson, Margaret Fuller, and others were frequent visitors.

940. The Adirondack Club was composed of a number of New England's literary lights, who went on camping trips to the mountains. Emerson was an active member of this club, and one day bought a gun to take with him on one of these expeditions. Longfellow refused to accompany them on this trip, saying, "Some one will be shot." But the "sage of Concord" confined himself to practicing target shooting, and "never shot at any living thing, intentionally or unintentionally."
941. Amos Bronson Alcott was the founder of the Concord School of Philosophy. Alcott was an educational reformer who lived much in advance of his age. He was a writer of prose and verse, was a friend of Emerson, who esteemed him, but who declared that "he talked better than he wrote." His "Orphic Sayings," a series of not very intelligible observations, published in the *Dial*, attracted much attention, and called forth much ridicule from the unsympathetic. He was the father of Louisa M. Alcott, the most popular writer of juvenile fiction of America.

942. *Hosea Biglow's* opinion of war, as given in the famous "Biglow Papers," of which James Russell Lowell was the author, was as follows:

Ez fer war, I call it murder,—
 There you hev it plain an' flat;
 I don't want to go no further
 Than my Testyment fer that;
 God hez said so plump an' fairly,
 It's ez long ez it is broad,
 An' you've gut to git up airyly
 Ef you want to take in God.

943. The "New Eden" was one of Amos Bronson Alcott's most amusing experiments, in which he attempted to form a new community because the spirit of Brook Farm seemed too sordid. At Fruitlands, in Harvard, Massachusetts, all labor was to be done by hand, since it was wrong to enslave animals; all insects were to be unmolested, since they had a right to what was necessary to their existence; no vegetables which grew under ground were to be eaten, since only those which "aspired" were worthy to be the food of man. Louisa Alcott has recorded the history of this experiment, which she terms "Apple Slump," because of its failure.
944. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was the daughter of a famous clergyman, Rev. Lyman Beecher, the sister of a renowned clergy-

man, Henry Ward Beecher, and the wife of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, then of Cincinnati, but later of Brunswick (Maine), Andover (Massachusetts), and, finally, of Hartford (Connecticut). It was during her residence in Cincinnati that Mrs. Stowe became interested in slavery, as she saw something of its workings across the Ohio River. This interest finally led to the writing of her famous book of fiction.

945. Craigie House, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a fine old-fashioned mansion surrounded by trees, on Brattle Street, on the way from Harvard University to Mt. Auburn Cemetery. The old house was once Washington's headquarters during the Revolutionary War. When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow married Frances Appleton, Mr. Appleton, the bride's father, purchased this handsome old residence and presented it to the young people, as a wedding gift. Mr. Longfellow's study (afterward the nursery) was the room occupied by General Washington as a sleeping-apartment. In his poem, "To a Child," Mr. Longfellow writes thus of the house:

Once, ah, once, within these walls,
One whom memory oft recalls,
The Father of His Country, dwelt.

* * * * *

Up and down these echoing stairs,
Heavy with the weight of cares,
Sounded his majestic tread;
Yes, within this very room
Sat he in those hours of gloom,
Weary both in heart and head.

946. The Old Manse, located in Concord, Massachusetts, was first tenanted by Ralph Waldo Emerson's grandsire, and next by Dr. Ezra Ripley, who married the previous occupant's widow and became guardian of her children,—born under its roof,—of which Emerson's father was one. When his father died, Emerson found a second home here with Dr. Ripley. The Manse was again the abode of Emerson and his mother in 1834-35, when he wrote his first volume. In 1842, the year following the death of the good Dr. Ripley, the Manse was occupied for the first time by a layman,—all its previous occupants having been clergymen,—Nathaniel Hawthorne. He brought here his bride, lovely Sophia Peabody, and for four years lived here the ideal life of which his "Note Books" and "Mosses from an Old Manse" give us delightful glimpses. Writing of this ideal time, Hawthorne says: "Methinks my little wife is twin sister to the spring; so they should greet one another tenderly, for they are both fresh and dewy, both full of hope and cheerfulness; both

have bird-voices, always singing in their hearts; both are sometimes overcast with flitting mists, which only make the flowers bloom brighter; and both have power to renew and re-create the weary spirit. I have married the Spring! I am husband to the May!" The picturesque old mansion stands amid green-sward and foliage, its ample grounds divided from the highway by a low wall. The gateway is flanked by tall posts of rough-hewn stone, whence a grass-grown avenue, bordered by a colonnade of overhanging trees, leads to the house.

947. On the Lexington road, Concord, Massachusetts, a little way beyond Orchard House, is the Wayside, once the home of Hawthorne and the dwelling in which, at an early age, Louisa M. Alcott made her first literary essay. It is a curious, wide, straggling, and irregular structure, of varying ages, heights, and styles. The central gambrel-roofed portion was the original house of four rooms, described as the residence of "Septimius Felton"; other rooms have been added at different periods and to serve the need of successive occupants, until an altogether delightful mansion has been produced. To the ugly little square house which A. Bronson Alcott found here in 1845 and christened "Hillside," he added a low

wing at each side, the central gable in the front of the old roof, and wide rustic piazzas across the front of the wings. No additions were made during Hawthorne's first residence here, nor during the occupancy of Mrs. Hawthorne's brother, while the novelist was abroad; but when Hawthorne returned in 1860, with "most of his family twice as big as when he left," he enlarged one wing by adding the barn to it, heightened the other side-wing, erected two spacious apartments at the back, and crowned the edifice with a square third-story study, which, with its great chimney and many gables, overtops the rambling roofs like an observatory, and may have been suggested by the tower of the Villa Montauto, near Florence, Italy, where he wrote "The Marble Faun." No important changes have been made by the subsequent owners of the place.

948. Israel Zangwill was the author of "The Children of the Ghetto."
949. Edward Everett Hale was the author of "The Man Without a Country," which was written to arouse patriotism during the Civil War. It is a classic, and one of the most artistic and effective of American stories.
950. Oliver Wendell Holmes entered Harvard College as a member of the famous class

of 1829, numbering among his classmates such notable men as Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," James Freeman Clarke, William Henry Channing, and many others whose names are not unknown to fame. Holmes was the regularly appointed class poet, and for some time after leaving college continued to write humorous poems. On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the graduating class, he wrote "The Boys." Its quaint humor, graceful style, and touching pathos make it unique. No less remarkable is the work of his classmates as enumerated in the poem, which we give in full:

Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
Old Time is a liar! We're twenty to-night!

We're twenty! We're twenty! Who says we are
more?

He's tipsy,—young jackanapes!—show him the door!
"Gray temples at twenty?"—Yes! *white* if we
please;

Where the snow-flakes fall thickest there's nothing
can freeze!

Was it snowing I spoke of? Excuse the mistake!
Look close,—you will not see the sign of a flake!
We want some new garlands for those we have
shed,—

And these are white roses in place of the red.

We've a trick, we young fellows, you may have been
told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old:—

That boy we call "Doctor," and this we call
 "Judge";
 It's a neat little fiction,—of course it's all fudge.

That fellow's the "Speaker,"—the one on the right;
 "Mr. Mayor," my young one, how are you to-night?
 That's our "Member of Congress," we say when
 we chaff;
 There's the "Reverend" What's his name?—don't
 make we laugh.

That boy with the grave mathematical look
 Made believe he had written a wonderful book,
 And the Royal Society thought it was *true*!
 So they chose him right in; a good joke it was, too!

There's a boy, we pretend, with a three-decker brain,
 Who could harness a team with a logical chain;
 When he spoke for our manhood in syllabled fire,
 We called him "The Justice," but now he's "The
 Squire."

And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith,—
 Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith;
 But he shouted a song for the brave and the free,—
 Just read on his medal, "My country," "of thee!"

You hear that boy laughing?—You think he's all fun;
 But the angels laugh, too, at the good he has done;
 The children laugh loud as they troop to his call,
 But the poor man that knows him laughs loudest
 of all!

Yes, we're boys,—always playing with tongue or
 with pen,—
 And I sometimes have asked,—Shall we ever be
 men?
 Shall we always be youthful, and laughing, and gay,
 Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!
 The stars of its winter, the dews of its May!
 And when we have done with our life-lasting toys,
 Dear Father, take care of thy children, The Boys!

951. Edmund Clarence Stedman, who, much to his own disgust, was often called the "banker-poet," came from Connecticut to New York when a young man, and became a broker. He fell in with the literary set, contributed to the newspapers, and for a short time was a newspaper correspondent, but for the greater part of his life he was in Wall Street. His highest interest was always, however, in literature, and when at last after many financial ups and downs he acquired a modest competence, he retired from business to give his last few years to his favorite pursuits. His "American Poets" and "Poets of America" are still without serious rivals in their field, and similar works on the Victorian Age of England have much merit. Among his own poems are some short idyls of New England country life, and a few other lyrics of feeling.
952. Bayard Taylor was the greatest adventurer of the poets of the United States, if not the poets of the world. In his youth he made a trip to Europe, and with knapsack on his back journeyed over England and a portion of the continent. On his return he described this journey in a volume entitled "Views Afoot." This was the first of his volumes descriptive of travels, which before his death cov-

ered a great part of the globe. In 1878 he was appointed United States Minister to Germany. The popular approval of this appointment was instantaneous and universal. His friends crowded around him and nearly suffocated him with enthusiastic kindness. Chester County, Pennsylvania, his home county, at a famous dinner told how proud it was of his genius and success; his New York literary friends gave to him a breakfast attended by eighty people. America had hardly said good-by to him, before Germany welcomed him, for here he was a very great favorite; but his stay in this country, which was like a second fatherland to him, was all too brief, for he died almost immediately after taking up his residence there. His remains were brought back to New York, where they lay in state in the City Hall, then were taken to his home at Cedarcroft, and laid to rest beside those of his beloved wife, who had died many years before. His funeral services were attended by scores of notable people, and many were the tributes from brother poets, one of the most beautiful being from the pen of John Greenleaf Whittier:

O Vale of Chester! trod by him so oft,
Green as thy June turf keep his memory. Let
Nor wood, nor dell, nor storied stream forget,
Nor winds that blow round lonely Cedarcroft;

Let the home voices greet him in the far,
Strange land that holds him; let the messages
Of love pursue him o'er the chartless seas
And unmapped vastnesses of his unknown star!
Love's language, heard beyond the loud discourse
Of perishable fame, in every sphere
Itself interprets; and its utterance here
Somewhere in God's unfolding universe
Shall reach our traveler, softening the surprise
Of his rapt gaze on unfamiliar skies!

953. Winston Churchill and Mary Johnston are two American novelists who have given us authentic historical romances. Among Churchill's works may be mentioned "Richard Carvel," "The Crossing," and "The Crisis." Miss Johnston's historical romances include "To Have and To Hold," "Cease Firing," "The Long Roll," "Lewis Rand," and "The Witch."
954. The Ugly Club was a circle of handsome young literary men, who held meetings in "Ugly Hall," in a building that stood on the present site of the United Bank Building, New York City. Among the leaders in this club was Fitz-Greene Halleck.
955. In the basement of a store on Broadway, New York, two or three doors above Bleecker Street, before the Civil War, was Charles Pfaff's wine cellar and restaurant. Pfaff's Wine Cellar has been sung by the bards of *Vanity Fair*

and the *Saturday Press*. It was the nightly haunt of the brightest of New York's Bohemians, who came here to eat, drink, smoke, and chaff. To this group belonged Thomas Bailey Aldrich, William Winter, Walt Whitman, Artemus Ward, Fitzhugh Ludlow, Edmund Clarence Stedman, George Arnold, the "poet of beer," who sang, "We are very merry at Pfaff's"; and Fitz-James O'Brien, who was termed "the gypsy of letters."

956. Jonathan Swift, the English writer, said, "I shall die like that tree,—from the top down," thus foretelling his own insanity. Swift was born in Ireland of English parents. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, took holy orders, and became Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He was so morbidly sensitive as greatly to embitter his life. His writings are characterized by keenness and vigor, but are so coarse and bitter as to be harmful in their tendency. His principal works are "Tale of a Tub," "Drapier's Letters," and "Gulliver's Travels." He fulfilled his prophecy of himself, for he died insane. He left his fortune to found a lunatic asylum in Dublin.
957. Samuel Taylor Coleridge spent the last nineteen years of his life at the home of Dr. James Gilman at Highgate, a Lon-

don suburb, where he gave conversations of such great brilliancy that he was termed "the sage of Highgate." They were afterward embodied in his volume entitled "Table Talk." Among the great ones who journeyed hither to listen to his wisdom were Charles Lamb, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Carlyle, and Harriet Martineau. Dr. Gilman had succeeded in curing Coleridge of the opium habit by gradually reducing the daily amount to a minimum. In this friendly haven Coleridge lived for eighteen years, removed from the cares of life by the generosity of admirers. Here the end came peacefully in 1834, and the poet-philosopher was laid to rest in Highgate Chapel.

958. "The Naulahka," meaning "the very dear and precious," was the American home of Rudyard Kipling, in Brattleboro, Vt. The house stands between two tall trees well back from the highway, and is reached by a drive which curves between bordering shrubs, from a rather imposing side-road gate to an entrance porch at the back. A mossy foundation wall, whose lower side is pierced by narrow windows like the loopholes of a feudal fortress, supports a long, low, two-storied frame bungalow of but a single room in depth, whose dun hues blend and harmonize

with those of the hillside. The second story is enclosed in shingles, the long line of the front, facing the highway, is broken by a loggia with a projecting balustrade and by a bay window which mounts to the eaves. The entrance is protected by a carriage-porch, the steep roof bears quaint dormers, and a wide veranda extends from the south end of the structure. Abutting on this veranda is a garden which is fenced by a wall of rough stones quarried from the soil and still abloom with the bright flowers Kipling tended. Across the deep valley the Connecticut River flows between its wooded banks. Kipling found this an "excellent place to work." Here he produced much of the virile and impassioned master-verse of "The Seven Seas," that marked him as a major poet, many of the incomparable stories of the "Jungle Books," and the whole of that delightfully vivid and vigorous tale of the Gloucester fisher-folk, "Captains Courageous." Although he had not yet reached the "dollar-a-word" period of his authorship, his neighbors considered that "his was the most profitable industry in the town."

959. In Plymouth, Massachusetts, is a fine old mansion known as Winslow House. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson and Lydia

Jackson were married in 1834, this being Emerson's second marriage. His first wife was Ellen Louisa Tucker, of Boston, who lived but two years after her marriage.

960. In the winter of 1894, Irving Bacheller, Stephen Crane, Willis B. Hawkins, and Henry Fielding rented a little chalet on Monkey Hill, New York City, and hung out "the Sign o' the Lanthorn." In "Eben Holden," Bacheller thus describes the chalet:

I read the advertisements of board and lodging, a perplexing task for one so ignorant of the town (*Eben Holden* speaking). After many calls I found a place to my liking on Monkey Hill, near Printing House Square. Monkey Hill was the east end of William Street, and not the least fashionable. There were some neat and cleanly looking houses on it of wood, and brick, and brownstone, inhabited by small tradesmen; a few shops, a big stable, and the chalet sitting on a broad, flat roof that covered a portion of the stable-yard. The yard itself was the summit of Monkey Hill. It lay between two brick buildings; and up the hill, from the walk, one looked into the gloomy cavern of the stable; and under the low roof, on one side, there were dump carts and old coaches in varying stages of infirmity. There was an old iron shop, that stood flush with the sidewalk, flanking the stable-yard. A lantern and a mammoth key were suspended above the door, and hanging upon the side of the shop was a wooden stair ascending to the chalet. The latter had a sheathing of weather-worn clapboards. It stood on the rear end of the brick building, communicating with the front rooms above the shop. A little stair of five steps ascended from the landing to its red door that overlooked an ample yard of roofing, adorned with potted plants. The main room of the chalet, where we ate our meals and sat and talked, of an evening, had the look of a ship's cabin.

There were stationary seats along the wall covered with leathern cushions. There were port and starboard lanterns and a big one of polished brass that overhung the table. A ship's clock, that had a noisy and cheerful tick, was set in the wall. A narrow passage led to the room in front, and the latter had slanting sides. A big window of little panes, in its further end, let in the light of William Street. Here I found a home for myself,—humble but quaint and cleanly. A thrifty German, who, having long followed the sea, had married and thrown out his anchor for good and all, now dwelt in the chalet with his wife and two boarders, both newspaper men. The old shopkeeper in front, once a sailor himself, had put the place in shipshape and leased it to them.

961. George Eliot is the author of the line,
 "Our deeds shall travel with us from
 afar."

962. Shakespeare wrote the lines:

So Judas kissed his master,
 And cried, "all hail!" when as he meant all harm.

963. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a direct descendant from John Alden on his mother's side, she being a daughter of General Wadsworth of Revolutionary fame. It was these far-away relatives that the poet so charmingly described in his poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

964. Thomas Buchanan Read was both an artist and a poet, and for this reason was termed the "painter-poet." His best-known paintings are a group of Longfellow's daughters, the portrait of Mrs. Browning, and one illustrating his poem,

"Sheridan's Ride." He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and spent his childhood among the pastoral scenes of the beautiful "Vale of Chester," famous as the home of Bayard Taylor. At the age of seventeen he went to Cincinnati, and, being employed in the studio of Clevinger, the sculptor, he was attracted to portrait painting, and soon became somewhat famous in this department of art. Later, he studied art in Florence and Rome. His best-known poem is "Sheridan's Ride."

965. Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "I would have a woman as true as Death. At the first real lie which works from the heart outward, she should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world, where she can have an angel for a governess, and feed on strange fruits which will make her all over again, even to her bones and marrow."
966. The eight general divisions of Poetry, and the names of famous poems of each, are:
1. Epic. Milton's "Paradise Lost."
 2. Dramatic. Comedy, Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Tragedy, Shakespeare's "Hamlet."
 3. Lyric. Psalms, Hymns, Odes, Sonnets. Examples: Psalm 23; Tennyson's "Bugle Song"; Moore's

- “The Last Rose of Summer”;
Lowell’s “The First Snowfall.”
4. Elegiac. Gray’s “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.”
 5. Didactic. Bryant’s “Thanatopsis.”
 6. Narrative and Descriptive. Longfellow’s “Tales of a Wayside Inn.”
 7. Pastoral. Whittier’s “Snow-bound.”
 8. Humorous. Cowper’s “John Gilpin.”
967. Washington Irving dedicated his “Sketch-book” to Sir Walter Scott. Scott on receiving the book wrote to Irving, saying, “I have glanced over the ‘Sketch-book.’ It is positively beautiful.” In regard to the naming of this book: in Irving’s day sketching was a common and valued accomplishment, and a tourist carried his sketch-book and crayons as he now carries his kodak.
968. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, “My life should be unique; it should be an alms, a battle, a conquest, a medicine.”
969. “Tarryawhile” was the New England home of George W. Cable. It was here that his “John March, Southerner,” was written. The library is the most interesting room in the old-fashioned house. It abounds in books, papers, and pictures which reflect the taste of its famous owner.

970. Rose Terry Cooke, of Hartford, Connecticut, was the author of "Happy Dodd."
971. In 1764 the Literary Club was founded in London. Dr. Samuel Johnson was its central figure, round which the smaller stars radiated. These, in part, were Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great painter; Garrick, that most famous of English actors; Burke, the orator; Gibbon, the historian; Sheridan, and Goldsmith. They met once a week at the Turk's Head Tavern. Here in so congenial a group Johnson was at his best, full of lively talk, easy, and natural, free from the stiffening Latinism of his writings.
972. Samuel Johnson was the author of the line, "Slow rises worth by poverty repressed," which is found in his poem entitled "London." Johnson himself was the child of poverty, his father being a humble bookseller. He entered college at nineteen years of age, but his father's misfortunes in business made it necessary for him to leave the university without a degree. He then set up a private academy, but had only three pupils, one of which was David Garrick.
973. Thomas Chatterton, the English poet, was termed "the marvelous boy." He was the son of a Bristol schoolmaster, and from earliest childhood took delight in folios and antiquities, spending much

time in a neighboring church reading the ancient charters deposited there. He was apprenticed to an attorney early in life, but showing no interest in law, finally departed for London to begin a literary career. At first he was successful; then the magazines declined to accept several of his poems, which are now highly prized. The youthful poet, without money and without friends, became greatly depressed. On the verge of actual starvation and too proud to beg, Chatterton tore into fragments a large amount of manuscript one night in his wretched, Holborn Street garret, and then took poison. He was not yet eighteen years of age.

974. *Betty Flanagan's* Hotel was the old building which James Fenimore Cooper made famous in his novel, "The Spy." From this hotel *Harvey Birch* made his escape disguised in *Betty's* attire.
975. Below Fifteenth Street in Irving Place, New York City, stands a plain old mansion which was the early home of the Lotus Club. The spacious old rooms, at first furnished with camp-stools and empty boxes, deserve more than passing notice, for they have witnessed many brilliant assemblages and heard the brightest discourse. Here were entertained John Godfrey Saxe, Wilkie Col-

lins, Edmund Yates, Martin F. Tupper, Henry Field, Richard Henry Stoddard, Lord Houghton, James A. Froude, Colonel John Hay, Charles Kingsley, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and others like them.

976. The Saturday Club was a Boston organization of literary men, to which all the famous New England writers of Holmes's day belonged. Mrs. Fields tells us that, throughout the forty years of this club's prime, Dr. Holmes was not only the most brilliant talker of the assembly, but also the most faithful attendant. Other notable members were Louis Agassiz, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Motley, Dana, Whipple, Dwight, Sumner, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, and William Hunt. Nearly all these members, for most of their lives, lived within easy reach of Boston. Several of them were very close friends, and all of them were pleasant acquaintances.
977. Mrs. Samuel Hoar said of Henry David Thoreau, "Henry talks about Nature as if she'd been born and brought up at Concord." One of Thoreau's statements alone will suffice to prove how great an attraction the out-of-doors held

for him. He says: "Time is the stream I go fishing in. I drink at it; but while I drink I see the sandy bottoms and detect how shallow it is. Its thin current slides away, but eternity remains. I would drink deeper; fish in the sky, whose bottom is pebbly with stars." It was Louisa M. Alcott who wrote the following beautiful lines on the death of Thoreau in the poem, "Thoreau's Flute":

Haunting the hills, the stream, the wild,
Swallow and aster, lake and pine,
To him grew human or divine,—
Fit mates for this large-hearted child.
Such homage Nature ne'er forgets,
And yearly on the coverlid
'Neath which her darling lieth hid
Will write his name in violets.

978. Cedarcroft was the home of Bayard Taylor, in the beautiful "Vale of Chester," Chester County, Pennsylvania. Cedarcroft was to Taylor what Abbotsford was to Scott. He spent years in the lecture field to procure the funds to complete this beautiful home. It is now used to house a private school for boys.
979. Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland is the author of the lines:

Not many friends my life has made;
Few have I loved, and few are they
Who in my hand their hearts have laid;
And these were women. I am gray,
But never have I been betrayed.

980. "Clovernook," eight miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, was the country home of the Cary sisters, Phoebe and Alice. In this same brown house, "low and small," Phoebe was born September 4, 1824. Alice was also born here, being the elder by four years. This home was very dear to these singers, each of whom has pictured it in poems. In "An Order for a Picture," Alice says:

These, and the house where I was born,
Low and little, and black and old,
With children, many as it can hold,
All at the windows, open wide,—
Heads and shoulders clear outside,
And fair young faces all ablush:
Perhaps you may have seen, some day,
Roses crowding the self-same way,
Out of a wilding, wayside bush.

Phoebe, in "Our Homestead," sings
love of the little cottage:

Our homestead had an ample hearth,
Where at night we loved to meet;
There my mother's voice was always kind,
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I've sat on my father's knee,
And watched his thoughtful brow,
With my childish hand in his raven hair,—
That hair is silver now!
But that broad hearth's light, oh, that broad
hearth's light!
And my father's look, and my mother's smile,
They are in my heart to-night!

981. Joseph Addison was the author of "Cato."
982. Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele
were the founders of *The Spectator*.

Addison's contributions to the paper were signed "C. L. I. O.," which signified either the letters of the word "Clio," or the initials of Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office,—the places where the articles were written.

983. Alexander Pope, because of his deformity, as well as his stinging sarcasm, was dubbed by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu "the wicked wasp of Twickenham."
984. Mary Campbell, *Highland Mary*, was the sweetheart of Robert Burns. She died in 1786 and was buried in the kirkyard of Greenock. To her memory Burns dedicated two of his most beautiful songs, "To Mary in Heaven" and "Highland Mary."
985. Annie Laurie was the heroine of the famous Scotch song by William Douglass, of Fingland, written about 1705; she was a real character, the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, or Lawrie, of Maxwellton, Dumfriesshire. The poet wrote the words of this song during his courtship, which was unsuccessful, for Mary married James Fergusson of Craigdarroch in 1709 and became the mother of Alexander Fergusson, the hero of Burns's poem, "The Whistle." The air that now accompanies the words of "Annie

Laurie" is of comparatively recent origin. It was composed by Lady John Scott. A touching incident in connection with this song is told in Bayard Taylor's poem, "The Song of the Camp."

986. Dove Cottage, overlooking Grasmere Lake and to-day a favorite shrine for literary pilgrims, was for some years the home of the Wordsworths,—a little, low-ceilinged house with tiny rooms, at the foot of a steep hill,—where "plain living and high thinking" were to be seen at their best. After the Wordsworths occupied their new home at Allan Bank, close by, De Quincey came to visit them. He was then a young man of twenty-two, and very shy. Dorothy Wordsworth carpeted and fitted out Dove Cottage for the bachelor home of De Quincey, who occupied it, with occasional absences, for more than twenty years. He brought with him the baneful opium habit, and here he completely succumbed to the terrible spells of the narcotic. Dove Cottage was the scene of the horrors afterward depicted in "The Confessions of an English Opium-eater." In 1816 he married, and brought his bride to the cottage. It was not until 1830 that De Quincey finally relinquished Dove Cottage.

987. Stoke Poges Churchyard is the supposed scene of Thomas Gray's famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." This church is located near Windsor; the scene as described in the Elegy is exactly reproduced. Above the little church rises the square tower, mantled with ivy, and surmounted by a tapering spire whose shadow falls across the grave of the poet, for Gray was interred in this little churchyard, just back of the church, in the same tomb with his mother. The tomb is very plain and simple, a low structure of brick, covered by a marble slab. No "storied urn or animated bust" is needed to perpetuate the name of him who made himself immortal; even his name is not graven upon the marble.
988. F. Marion Crawford was the author of "Mr. Isaacs."
989. Northampton, Massachusetts, was the scene of Henry Ward Beecher's novel, "Norwood." Josiah Gilbert Holland called it the "queen village of the meads," while Harriet Martineau praised it as the most beautiful of New England villages. In this village was published the periodical in which Bryant's first poems appeared. Here dwelt George W. Cable during the writing of "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," and most of the prose pas-

toral, "Bonaventure." Here the "Swedish nightingale" spent her honeymoon; while Alice Cary here passed a portion of the last year of her life.

990. Dallas Lore Sharp, college professor and essayist, but chiefly a lover of nature, wrote "Wild Life Near Home" as his first book.
991. Coleridge said of William Ellery Channing: "He has the love of wisdom, and the wisdom of love." All who knew him had but words of love and praise for Channing. Dr. Henry W. Bellows said of him:

Even in the pulpit he lived the things he saw and said! The greatness of human nature shone in his beautiful brow, sculptored with thought and lighted from within; his eye so full and blue, was lustrous with a vision of God, and seemed almost an open door into the shining presence. . . . So profoundly helpful, so inspiring was his teaching that I, for one, lived on it from fortnight to fortnight, and went to it every time with the expectation and the experience of receiving the bread of heaven on which I was to live and grow, until the manna fell again; and men of all ages had much the same feeling.

992. Horace Mann said: "I never dog-eared a book in my life, nor profanely scribbled upon the title-pages, margin, or flyleaf, and would as soon have stuck a pin through my flesh as through the pages of a book."
993. Edward Everett said, "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army."

994. Louisa M. Alcott served as an army nurse in Washington, District of Columbia, during a portion of the Civil War. Her experiences in this work were afterward depicted in a little volume entitled "Hospital Sketches," which many of her admirers declared the best work she ever did in a literary way.
995. Of Anne Douglas Sedgwick (Mrs. Basil de Sélincourt) it has been said: "Seldom do we find a writer who combines such keen intellectual power with such spiritual sweetness." She has written "Tante," "A Fountain Sealed," and "The Encounter."
996. "Riverby," at West Park, is the New York home of John Burroughs, the great naturalist. "Riverby," or "the house that Jack built," as the "prophet of Outdoordom" terms it, suggested the title of one of his volumes, written here. It overlooks the Hudson River, and is supplemented by a little bark-covered study, detached from the house, where Mr. Burroughs does his writing when at home. "There is a rustic summer-house near by, and the Riverby vineyards, formerly husbanded by the 'vine-dresser of Esopus,' as his friends used to call him; now by his son Julian, who combines, like his father before him, grape-growing with essay-writing."

From an apartment in "Riverby," whose windows overlooked the Hudson, most of Burroughs's earlier books were written, among them being "Winter Sunshine," "Birds and Poets," and "Pepacton." From the little bark-covered study have proceeded "Fresh Fields," "Signs and Seasons," "Riverby," "A Year in the Fields," "Green Alaska," etc.

997. Samuel S. Cox, of Zanesville, Ohio, was called "Sunset Cox," because he wrote so frequently and so glowingly of Ohio sunsets.
998. Margaret Deland was the originator of *Dr. Lavendar*, who appears in "Old Chester Tales" and in "Dr. Lavendar's People." When *Dr. Lavendar* appeared on the scene, Mrs. Deland became an artist. She has created a character wonderfully natural, human, and appealing. There is no abstraction about his personality, no pietism about his goodness, no lack of vitality in his strength. He is a natural man,—wise, tender, delightfully humorous, and sane, and is at the same time very good company.
999. "Copse Hill" was the southern home of Paul Hamilton Hayne, and is located at Forest Station, Georgia. Hayne was a descendant of an old Southern family. He studied law, but devoted much of his

energy to literature. He published several volumes of musical verse and some miscellaneous work.

1000. Trinity Churchyard, New York City, is notable for the number of illustrious dead resting there. Among them are: Alexander Hamilton; Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat; William Bradford, the first printer in the United States outside of Boston, and the friend of William Penn; and Albert Gallatin, financier and statesman.

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